

ursday December 27 1979

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THE TIMES

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Bernard Levin sings
a song
of Labour, page 8

Earthquake shakes the north of Britain

Many parts of northern Britain were rocked by earthquake early yesterday morning and more tremors are expected. The shock lasted between four and a half and five on Richter scale and was minor by world standards but severe by British standards.

Further tremors in Borders expected

aff Reporters
earthquake which rocked parts of northern Britain yesterday morning was by British standards according to the Institute of Geological Sciences in Edinburgh, but it was minor by standards. Some structural damage was caused but there were no reports of

epicentre was between a Green, Dumfries and Galloway, and Longtown. Centres on the English side of border, and the earthquake was felt between four and a half and five on the Richter

Graham Neilson, of the Institute of Geological Sciences, said: "The bed was on casters and started rolling across the room. The wardrobe was shaking. I jumped up and panicked and grabbed the kids and ran outside."

"At first I thought the building was going to collapse. The walls were shaking. Everybody in the flats was running out into the street, then the police came and said that nobody was to go back in."

Glasgow police had reports of masonry falling from buildings during and after the earthquake, but there were no reports of injuries.

In Carlisle, damage was restricted to fallen chimney pots and a fallen lamp standard. Water engineers were called out to check mains.

Carlisle police said they had had nearly a thousand telephone calls up to yesterday afternoon from a radius of 15 to 20 miles from Longtown.

Tremors were felt in south Ayrshire and on the shores of Belfast Lough. There were no reports of injury or damage.

At the Institute, Mr Neilson rejected a theory put forward on BBC radio yesterday that the shock had been caused by the Scottish Highlands readjusting themselves along the line of the Great Glen fault. "It belongs to a centre of activity which has become recognized historically. Earthquakes have been recorded there in 1786 with another series in 1901," he said.

The earthquake was the most severe in the Carlisle area for about 200 years. It is the strongest tremor since one recorded by Kirby Stephen, in Westmorland, in August, 1970, which registered 4.75 on the Richter scale.

The Richter scale is named after Charles F. Richter, a United States seismologist working in California. The most severe shock recorded on the Richter scale, the Colombian earthquake of 1906, had a reading of 8.6.



Tumultuous Salisbury welcome for guerrillas

From Frederick Cleary
Salisbury, Dec 26

There were extraordinary scenes at Salisbury airport today as many thousands of Patriotic Front supporters turned vociferously to welcome home the first group of guerrillas flown here to help monitor the ceasefire.

A party of 52 members of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army arrived in the morning in an Air Botswana Viscount from Lusaka. The same aircraft flew in to Maputo in Mozambique to bring back about 44 members of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army.

Patriotic Front supporters began swarming in to the airport early and police fired tear gas into a crowd that had gathered in the suburb of Wimborne, south of the city.

As the morning wore on the airport crowd grew into many thousands. One report put it at about 100,000. The police estimated it to be more in the region of 7,000.

While buses and cars took many of the several miles from the city to the airport, there were lots of jeering and cheering. Patriotic Front supporters on foot. Some carried banners with propaganda slogans. Others waved small branches of green, black, purple, saffron, showing "Bishop (Mugabe), you time has arrived" and "Welcome home comrades".

One section of the crowd chanted "Forward Robert Mugabe and the PF". Some held up a banner carrying a picture of Mr Mugabe and reading "Zanu-PF, welcome Home Zimbabwe out of the gun".

One poster carried the warning "watch our bishop. The boys are back in town".

At the airport the crowd became angry and broke down a 7ft high security fence to mob the busload of guerrillas. Police used guard dogs and batons to drive back the crowd. A bus window was smashed.



British troops in Salisbury freshen up before joining the ceasefire monitoring force.

Leading the Zanu party was Mr Lookout Meston, who told waiting journalists that he was "very happy to be home". He said that given a chance the ceasefire could work. He and his colleagues would sit down with the government to discuss regulations and would abide by them.

Dressed in new camouflage uniforms the guerrillas were driven off through the welcoming throng to a secret billet in Salisbury.

The guerrillas met by a British Foreign Office official and an officer of the ceasefire monitoring force, Major General John Acland, commander of the force, was due to meet them later.

Mr Masuvi was the only one of the party to carry arms, a pistol.

Southern Rhodesia expects that hard-core Patriotic Front Guerrillas

Police answer critics of deaths in custody

The Police Federation has counter-attacked in the controversy over deaths in police custody. Concern by MPs is described in *Police*, its monthly magazine, as "yet another move in a concerted campaign being waged in certain quarters to stir up public anxiety about the relationship between the police and the public". The object, in the long run, is to make the police "more amenable to taking

instructions from politicians. Whatever its faults, the present system of police accountability in Britain is superior to anything that exists in other countries". The Federation challenges Labour's MP statistics. Several hundred thousands of people, it says, have been in police custody over 10 years.

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Page 3

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HOME NEWS

Clarification of secret ballot provisions sought by Opposition

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

The first batch of Opposition amendments to the Employment Bill, to be published later this week, have been tabled to obtain clarification from Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, of the criteria to be laid down for granting public funds to trade unions towards the cost of secret ballots.

The Bill would enable the Minister to make regulations for the scheme to be administered by a certification officer.

But Labour MPs believe that any such scheme should also involve the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) which would be concerned in disputes arising over ballots by agreement strike action.

Ballots that could be subsidized would include those calling for, or ending, a strike or other industrial action, elections to the executive of a union, elections of full-time officials, changes in union rules, amalgamations of unions, or "other purposes". The Opposition wants to know what "other purposes" the Government has in mind.

Another amendment seeks to ensure that the aid from public funds will go to all secret ballots, not merely those carried

out by post. Labour MPs from mining areas are particularly interested in that. They point out that the miners' have secret ballots, but they are not postal.

Eric Varley, MP for Cheltenham, and Mr Harold Wilkes, MP for Doncaster, who will lead for the Opposition in standing committee, emphasized yesterday that the Labour Party is not opposed to public funds being used to help unions to hold secret ballots, but they think the rules need clearer definition and that ACAS must be consulted on the arrangements.

Amendments to the more contentious sections of the Bill, dealing with the closed shop and picketing, will be worked out after the committee has been set up in mid-January.

Mr Varley and Mr Walker will want to consult with Labour MPs selected for the committee in formulating the amendments. There will be close cooperation between the Labour frontbenchers and the TUC and individual unions as the Bill proceeds.

Clause 6, stating the grounds on which dismissal for non-membership of a trade union is to be regarded as unfair where there is a closed shop, is being widely attacked by the unions.

Sporting societies oppose proposals on wildlife Bill

By Our Political Staff

Proposals for a comprehensive wildlife and countryside Bill which have been circulated to interested organizations have run into opposition from sporting societies. Pressure on parliamentary time this session means that ministers will have longer to discuss the details with conservationists and sportsmen.

In a briefing note to its members the British Field Sports Society, states: "We believe that in the centenary year of the Wild Bird Protection Act there should be consolidating measures which accept the European Community's agreed requirements and timing, but

at the same time allow for limited applications in the United Kingdom, and that the legislation should allow for the continuation of falconry."

According to an official of the society, the EEC proposal if put into effect would abolish falconry; but the society is being consulted by the Government on legislation which while imposing some controls would allow it to continue.

A Bill, introduced by Lord Paget of Northampton, to prohibit the export of skins of certain mammals, including the fox, badger, polecat and pine marten, was passed last week by the House of Lords, despite government criticism.

Boxing Day flights cut at Heathrow

Continued from page 1

sleigh, pulled by reindeer from the Cairngorm herd, the only one in Britain, for an open-air carol service.

Drivers were affected by freezing fog and snow in Scotland and parts of northern England on Christmas Eve.

The M3 between Edinburgh and Stirling was the worst and heavy snowfalls further north in Scotland affected the routes to Oban and Fort William, although none of the major roads was blocked.

Four people died and 81 were injured in 188 accidents on Merseyside in the first five days of the 12-day holiday period, police said.

At Heathrow yesterday a number of flights to and from the continent were cancelled.

Hint of more arson at holiday homes

From Tim Jones
Cardiff

As scores of Welsh language campaigners gather at Bangor today to begin a series of protests against what they call the Government's broken promises over the Welsh television channel, detectives hunting the arsonists responsible for attacking holiday homes will mingle with the rest of the campaign.

Plaid Cymru, which is organizing the campaign, has appealed to people to refuse to pay their licence fees until the Government fulfills its pledges.

Mr P. H. Griffiths, the organizer, said: "The Welsh-speakers and the non-Welsh-speakers agree that the setting up of a Welsh service on one channel is the only satisfactory answer to broadcasting in Wales."

The letters claim that rural communities are being destroyed by second homes and that action should be taken before these wretched gestures occur again."

in their election manifestos and the Labour government's last Bill in Parliament enabled the IBA to adapt masts through Wales for the fourth channel to start Welsh broadcasting before the rest of Britain at a cost of £18m.

"The people of Wales are bitter at the sudden change of attitude by the Tories and the recent announcement that Welsh programmes will now be taken off BBC Wales and HTV Wales and placed instead on BBC 2 and the intended ITV 2."

Mr Griffiths said that hundreds of people had promised to withhold their licence fees until the channel was granted.

Police study letters: Detectives investigating the burning of holiday homes said yesterday that they are studying letters written in Welsh which were sent to county council and newspapers. They bear the postmark of Oswestry, Salop (Our Llandudno Correspondent writes).

The letters claim that rural communities are being destroyed by second homes and that action should be taken before these wretched gestures occur again."

Carter pledges to unions impress TUC leaders

By Our Labour Editor

Mrs Margaret Thatcher's attitude to organized labour is compared unfavourably with President Carter's efforts to reach a national accord with trade union leaders in a confidential TUC report on a recent visit to the United States.

The document also discloses that the American unions "do not want to damage the President's political future".

In a report to the TUC General Council leading members of the economic committee who had talks in Washington with their counterparts - the AFL-CIO the American labour movement - say that the Carter Administration has given promises "in important policy areas to the unions".

The report says: "The TUC representatives expressed great interest in the analysis pre-

More firms cut hours, report says

By Our Labour Editor

sented by the AFL-CIO. They said it was somewhat ironic that the concept of a national accord, which had something in common with the social contract idea, should now be accepted in the United States at a time when the British Government was totally opposed to any such approach.

The fact that the employers in the United States had been very lukewarm if not hostile to the accord was entirely parallel to the British experience where real progress had only been made in bilateral talks between the TUC and a government which respected the role of the trade union movement.

The British union leaders assessed their meeting with the AFL-CIO as "useful", as it gave them chance to hear informal and informed opinions about the accord copies of which have been distributed to the general council.

Four high-speed trains for east coast route

British Rail have been given the go-ahead by Mr Norman Fowler, the Minister of Transport, to build four high-speed Inter-City trains at a cost of £25m.

But BR will have to find the money to pay for the trains, which will bring their total high-speed fleet to 95. Further plans for high-speed trains are to be scrutinized by the Government to see if they are economic in spite of cash shortages.

The new trains will operate on main line services to the East Coast from King's Cross, London.

Thatcher award

Mrs Margaret Thatcher polled 25 per cent of the vote to win the Personality of the Year award on the BBC Radio *Today* World at One and PM programmes.

Secrets of an eventful year to be disclosed

By Peter Hennessy

At 9.30 next Wednesday the public will have its first chance to discover what really happened inside Whitehall in 1949, with the release of a wealth of Cabinet minutes and departmental memoranda under the 30-year rule.

The eventfulness of 1949 can be judged from a single week in September. In London on September 18 Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced a devaluation of the pound against the Soviet Union from \$4.03 to \$2.80.

Three days later in Peking Mao Tse-tung proclaimed the foundation of a People's Republic of China. In Washington on September 23 President Harry S. Truman disclosed that American and British intelligence had detected the test explosion of an atomic bomb by the Soviet Union in the previous month, several years earlier than expected.

Inevitably there will be gaps in the documents that appear at the Public Record Office next week, though substantial advances should be possible in reconstructing the hidden history of great public events. An account of the strategic re-appraisal in Whitehall after the Soviet atomic test for example, is most unlikely to be available in full.

Some information will be retained for a further 20 or 45 years on the ground of continuing sensitivity, either because it is contained in MI6 and defence intelligence reports, or because it is bound by strict Anglo-American agreements on the handling of pooled technical information on atomic matters.

The Ministry of Defence, which has become the most recalcitrant department in Whitehall in recent years, is still working on a backlog of minutes from chiefs of staff meetings for 1947 and 1948.

Their committee had the primary responsibility for assessing the consequences of the Soviet Union's new atomic capacity in 1949. Sensitive material, retained beyond 30 years with the permission of the Lord Chancellor under the Public Records Act, 1958, has to be separated from items that can be released under the 30-year rule.

Defence now has its own watchdog committee, which regards the provision of records to the public at the earliest possible opportunity as one of its prime functions. Established in 1978, it has recently published its first annual report.

The advisory panel chaired by Mr Roger Facer, an under-secretary in the ministry, includes Dr Patricia Barnes, of the Public Record Office, and three "outsiders": Professor Peter Nutt of the Royal Naval Staff College, Greenwich, Professor Bryan Rands of King's

College, London, and Mr Denis Richards, the biographer of Lord Portal.

In its first year of operation the panel has urged the ministry to recruit its full complement of record reviewers, or "weeders" as they are popularly known, the men who scrutinize the documents before their release. The Ministry is still eight short of its full strength of 35.

The panel has also persuaded the ministry to "re-emphasize to their reviewers the general requirement to release 'excess' of persons where it is relevant to the performance of duties".

The general verdict of the panel is that record keeping in the ministry is very commendable though not blemish-free.

Ministry of Defence Advisory Panel on Departmental Records Report for 1978-79 (Mr John Smith, OBE, Savoy Hill House, Savoy Hill, Strand, London, WC2R 0BX).

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle;

f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sc, snow.

London: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 7°C (45°F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 2°C (35°F). Humidity: 6 pm 55 per cent. Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm.

Scotland: Temp: 6 am to 6 pm, 5°C (41°F). Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm.

England: Temp: 6 am to 6 pm, 5°C (41°F). Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm.

Wales: Temp: 6 am to 6 pm, 5°C (41°F). Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm.

Northern Ireland: Temp: 6 am to 6 pm, 5°C (41°F). Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm.

Overseas: Temp: 6 am to 6 pm, 5°C (41°F). Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm.

Australia: Temp: 6 am to 6 pm, 25°C (77°F). Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm.

Canada: Temp: 6 am to 6 pm, 25°C (77°F). Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm.

France: Temp: 6 am to 6 pm, 25°C (77°F). Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm.

Germany: Temp: 6 am to 6 pm, 25°C (77°F). Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm.

Italy: Temp: 6 am to 6 pm, 25°C (77°F). Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm.

Ireland: Temp: 6 am to 6 pm, 25°C (77°F). Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm.

Spain: Temp: 6 am to 6 pm, 25°C (77°F). Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm.

Portugal: Temp: 6 am to 6 pm, 25°C (77°F). Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm.

Greece: Temp: 6 am to 6 pm, 25°C (77°F). Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm.

Malta: Temp: 6 am to 6 pm, 25°C (77°F). Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm.

North Africa: Temp: 6 am to 6 pm, 25°C (77°F). Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm.

Tunisia: Temp: 6 am to 6 pm, 25°C (77°F). Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm.

Egypt: Temp: 6 am to 6 pm, 25°C (77°F). Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm.

South Africa: Temp: 6 am to 6 pm, 25°C (77°F). Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm.

Zimbabwe: Temp: 6 am to 6 pm, 25°C (77°F). Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm.

Namibia: Temp: 6 am to 6 pm, 25°C (77°F). Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm.

Kenya: Temp: 6 am to 6 pm, 25°C (77°F). Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm.

Uganda: Temp: 6 am to 6 pm, 25°C (77°F). Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm.

Malawi: Temp: 6 am to 6 pm, 25°C (77°F). Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm.

Rwanda: Temp: 6 am to 6 pm, 25°C (77°F). Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm.

Tanzania: Temp: 6 am to 6 pm, 25°C (77°F). Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm.

Angola: Temp: 6 am to 6 pm, 25°C (77°F). Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm.

Botswana: Temp: 6 am to 6 pm, 25°C (77°F). Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm.

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HOME NEWS

Police Federation accuses MPs of smear campaign to arouse anxiety over deaths in custody

Peter Evans
The Affairs Correspondent
The Police Federation has attacked in the *Times* the smear campaign in police deaths in the past decade. The *Times* on Saturday reported a big increase in the past decade.

"Anatomy of a Murder", a leading article in the Federation's monthly magazine, describes concern

MPs as "yet another move in the concerted campaign waged in certain quarters to stir up public anxiety about the relationship between the police and the public".

says: "The object is to make changes which will

how make the police more accountable". In the long run,

well mean being more able to take instructions from politicians.

article, which is in the latest (and presumably inaccurate) figures were disclosed in a parliamentary writing to Mr Stanley Newens, MP for Harlow.

Leon Brittan, Minister of State at the Home Office, said

20 that in the six years ended June 30 last, two total of 16 deaths were

led at inquests as being natural causes.

in the whole of 1970 there were seven deaths in England and Wales of people in police custody.

were "from natural causes". In 1971 the equivalent

were four out of 17.

disclosed by the Office, which expanded its reply, showed that only

66 or 245 deaths of people in police custody in England and Wales between January 1970 and June 30, 1979, were from natural causes as recorded at inquests.

figures given by Mr. Brittan include people dead on arrival at hospital and those who died in hospital while technically still in police custody.

Concern about deaths in police custody was earlier expressed by other MPs. The article in *Police News* says: "According to a motion put down in the House of Commons by Mr Michael Meacher, MP (Labour, Oldham West), there is a need for a public inquiry into the mounting incidence of deaths in serious violence sustained by people in police custody."

Mr. Meacher does not say that is of more than 150 deaths referred to in that parliamentary answer, only two were recorded as manslaughter and even if we take account of open verdicts or about four cases in which no inquest was held, it is no more than a handful of cases where the police are alleged to have been at fault.

Next, Mr. Flannery weighs in with his attack on the Director of Public Prosecutions. How many statements have in fact been made by the director relating to the deaths of persons in custody?

We can think of Liddle Towers and Blair Peach (who was never in custody) in recent years, and as we write, the case of Mr. Kelly in Merseyside is under review. How many other statements of this kind, Mr. Flannery?

Mr. Meacher has used the question of deaths in police custody to back up his campaign to have a flying squad of representative citizens swooping on police stations to check whether the persons in the cells want to complain about police brutality.

Police comments: "Please note the techniques employed.

Police and public, page 11



Competitors plodding across the river Blackwater during yesterday's annual "mud race" at Maldon, Essex. The race, held at low water, raised more than £600 for charities.

acia winner car of Year award

Motoring Correspondent
Car of the Year award
won by Lancia, the
based subsidiary of Fiat.
Latest model, the Delta,
judges are 52 motoring
from 16 European
cars.

all, five-door hatchback,
has been styled by
of Ital Design and has
overdrive-mounted engine
the front wheels
a five-speed gearbox,
engines, a 130cc and a
are available. Right
ive versions of the Delta
on sale in Britain next
nd are expected to cost
£4,200 and £4,600.

runner-up was the new
Cadet, which joins the
ll range next year as
Peugeot's medium
the 505, took third

Women doctors campaign for changes in training

By Our Health Services
Correspondent

In the next decade nearly half the students who succeed in getting one of the 4,000 places in medical schools will be women. But unless arrangements for their postgraduate training change and many long-held prejudices fade, many will be severely under-employed as doctors or will leave medicine because of the impossibility of advancing their careers.

That, and frustration at lack of opportunities, has led an action group representing younger women doctors to campaign for the establishment of part-time training and career posts in all medical specialties throughout the country.

The group, which has links with the old-established Medical Women's Federation, has written to all the royal colleges asking what plans they

have for the training and employment of women doctors.

Dr Jacqueline Morris, a consultant geriatrician at St Mary's hospital, London, said that colleges covering psychiatry, pathology and general medicine were on the whole helpful. But The Royal College of Surgeons suggested that women were better employed in dentistry and anaesthetics and said there was little demand for part-time training of women in surgery.

Some of the prejudices, and

not a little of the difficulty,

springs from the fact that, unlike, earlier generations of women doctors, 80 per cent now marry, perhaps as many as a third before qualifying. But Dr Morris is convinced that today's generation can combine motherhood and family life with a valuable, enjoyable and rewarding career in medicine.

Last Miss Lambie said: "I

have

no idea why they wanted me. I had done nothing wrong."

Under the microscope, a Cresco Paper towel looks like

so many tiny straws.

Each of which can suck up water, in surprising

volumes and at an astounding rate.

This table proves the point.

New computer can analyse human aptitude, personality and potential and detect any attempt to cheat

Selection with a chilling thoroughness

By Ronald Faux

A computer that can analyze human aptitude, personality and potential with chilling thoroughness has begun work in Glasgow.

At the Insight Centre in Claremont Place, the three most widely recognized and well proven systems of personal assessment have been integrated into a computer with the profiles and characteristics of a wide selection of jobs from housepainter to surgeon.

By selecting push buttons the candidate responds to some 550 questions and tests, which appear on screens in front of him. The computer sits and scores the responses and then prints out a 24-page dossier. It may also advise on the most suitable career for the candidate.

That is followed by a half-hour session with an industrial psychologist, and the candidate leaves knowing far more about himself than when he arrived. It is said that some Londoners, more pragmatic than romantic, have had their finances processed by a similar method before marriage.

The object of the Glasgow centre is to provide an accurate way of drawing up short lists

for key posts or selecting a most suitable career course.

Mr. Ronald Morrison, managing director of the Insight Centre, said that personalities are like fingerprints, no two are alike, and subjective assessment by one person of another or of one man about himself is riddled with dangers.

"When a critically important choice has to be made between a handful of candidates with the same paper qualifications or by one man about his own career it is not enough to rely on instinct," Mr. Morrison said.

"Too much is at stake. There are some things it is important to know about a candidate that he may not know himself."

The results are securely confidential. The computer pours out its dismembering analysis once it is identified by a number known only to the candidate.

Anyone with £40 can be assessed, but the system is aimed chiefly at the education sector (school-leavers) and intending university students) and industry through personnel departments sending candidates for particular posts for a computer scan.

The analysis would be strictly the property of the candidate, but if he preferred

not to put it forward one could draw certain conclusions," Mr. Morrison said.

The system is claimed to be the first of its kind to operate entirely by computer. The programme offers personnel selection for employers, vocational guidance and "career development" for those choosing to change careers in midstream.

Questions are balanced and cross-referenced in such a way that it is difficult to cheat. "The computer can detect someone who is trying to be unnaturally nice, and natural skill at doing intelligence tests might give an advantage of perhaps 5 per cent, but that is all," Mr. Morrison said.

The computer digests in seconds the information gained in an hour's conversation—a job that would take a skilled clerk many hours—and discourses its report.

All the mental measurements are there: superego strength, shrewdness, guile, proneness, tension and Promethean will, as well as a client's ability to spell, add up and use English.

One might suppose that personnel officers would now feel the cold breath of redundancy and themselves be seeking advice from their robot colleagues.

High costs defer barbiturate controls

By Stewart Tendler

Plans to bring barbiturates under the control of the Misuse of Drugs Act are being delayed because of the cost: £1m is needed to begin enforcement, and running costs will be another £500,000 a year.

Mr. Timothy Reardon, Minister of State at the Home Office, said in a Commons debate last week that controls would begin when the Government "had resolved certain difficulties concerning the capacity of the forensic service to be able to play a part in these controls".

The main difficulty was related to proving a particular seized substance was a barbiturate, he said.

The difficulty the minister was talking about arises in cases where evidence of possession may have to be based on samples from the body. Normally, given the mass of equipment available to forensic scientists, drug identification is fairly routine, but a complication has arisen in the plans to control barbiturates.

The Home Office intends to forbid the five most commonly abused barbiturates. Unfortunately the body breaks them down in such a way that it is difficult to separate them from other barbiturates.

The matter can be overcome only by more equipment and staff. The £1m would be needed to prepare for the legal changes. Until the money is available, the changes in the law will remain in abeyance.

Controls have been discussed for some time, and are urged to prepare for the legal changes. Until the money is available, the changes in the law will remain in abeyance.

Several hospitals in central London, the main catchment area for the most severely addicted, have had to install special facilities in their casualty wards to deal with a steady influx of victims of overdoses.

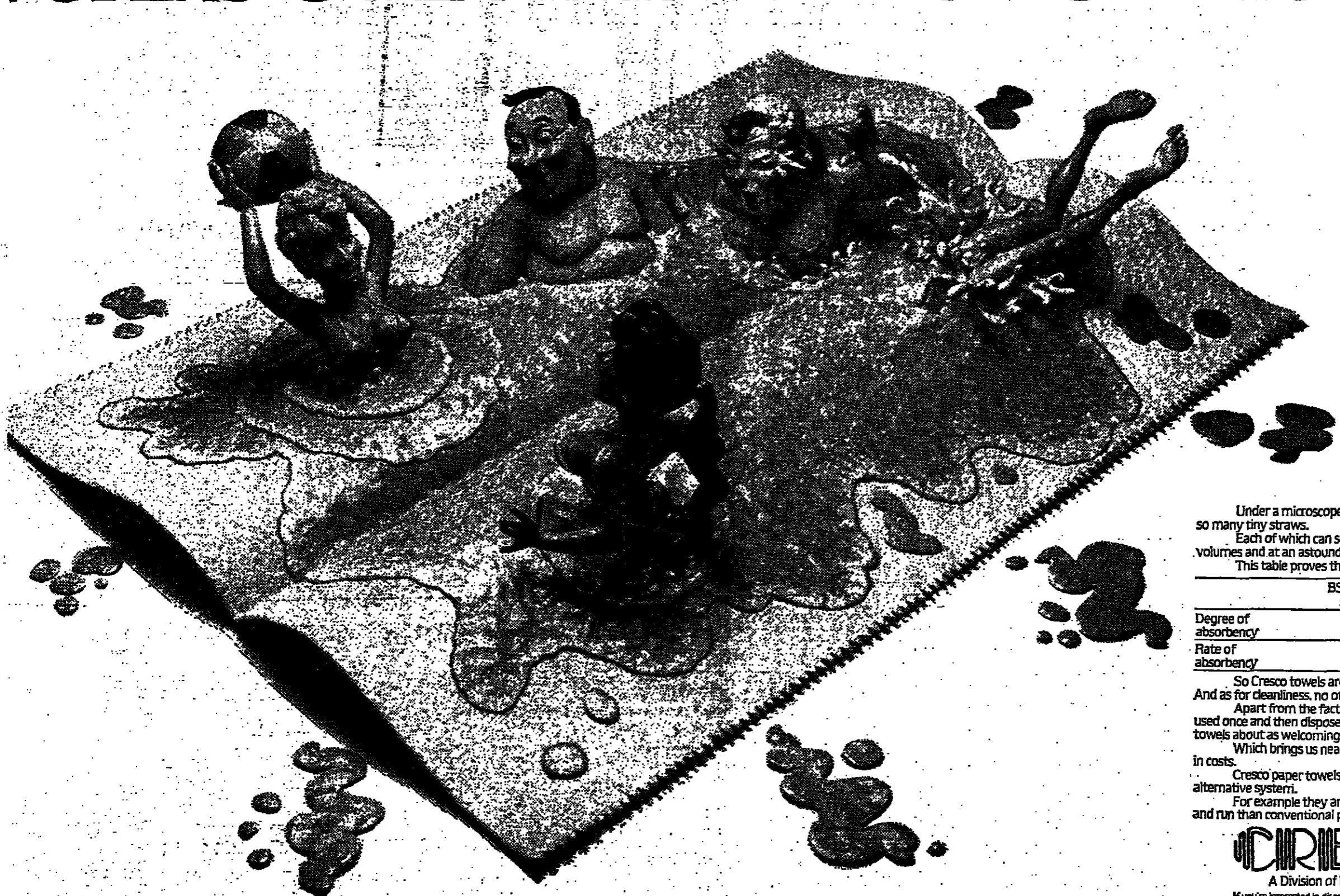
Research has shown that barbiturate addiction can be as destructive as addiction to heroin, and can cause severe withdrawal symptoms. They can be fatal without attention.

More grants for heart research

Grants worth £55,678 for research into diseases of the heart and circulation announced today bring the total awarded for research by the British Heart Foundation this year to £1,080,034.

The awards are in addition to the endowment and maintenance of chairs of cardiology and the many educational projects with which the foundation is involved.

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used and then disposed of, germs find the sterile towels about as welcoming as a surgeon's scalpel.

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Law Report December 21 1979

Court of Appeal Damages when repairs are delayed for commercial reasons

Dodd Properties (Kent) Ltd and Another v Canterbury City Council and Others Before Lord Justice Megaw, Lord Justice Browne and Lord Justice Donaldson Judgments delivered December 21

Where damage was done to a garage building in 1968 by building operations being carried out nearby, and the owners of the garage for good commercial reasons had not carried out repairs by the time of their action for damages in 1976, they and occupiers of the garage were entitled to damages based on the cost of repairing the building in 1978, which had greatly increased by reason of inflation.

The Court of Appeal in reserved judgments allowed an appeal by the plaintiffs, Dodd Properties (Kent) Ltd and Marlboro Garage (Canterbury) Ltd, from a judgment of Mr Justice Cantley in July, 1978, and dismissed a cross-appeal by the defendants, Canterbury City Council, Truscon Ltd and Roger Titheridge, QC.

Mrs Michael McMillan for the plaintiffs: Mr Oliver Popplewell, QC, Mr Stephen Desch and Mr Anthony Edwards-Stuart for Truscon.

LORD JUSTICE MEGAW said that Dodd Properties were the owners of a garage, Marlowe, were the occupiers as their lessees, and trading on business as motor car dealers and sellers.

In 1968 the council built a multi-storey car park close to the garage, Truscon being the main contractors and Franklin the subcontractors for the foundations. As a result of the foundation damage, it was caused to the garage, stability was for long denied, but shortly before the action came on for hearing admitted in nuisance by Truscon and Franklin, though the extent of the damage was not known and also the basis of assessment of the amount of the damages. The council did not formally admit liability, but took no part in the proceedings, having received an undertaking for indemnity from the other defendants.

On the appeal, the issues were as to damage. The primary issue was: by reference to which of two dates was the cost of the repairs to the garage to be ascertained for the purposes of assessing the damages? The defendant's liability for the tort?

The plaintiffs said that the date of the hearing or of the judgment; the defendants, the difference was very large, the 1978 figure was £30,327, the 1970 figure £11,375.

Marlowe's claim gave rise to the same issue as to the proper date of assessment. It arose out of the prospective interruption of their business if and when the repairs were done. The figures were £14,951, £4,200.

Mr Justice Cantley held that in law, in the circumstances, judgment had to be given on the 1970 basis. He awarded £22,374, including interest.

The plaintiffs said that he should have taken the 1978 computation; and, alternative, interest from an earlier date and at a higher rate.

The defendants cross-appealed, saying that, since the judge had held that it was only "just about established" that it was probable that the repair would be carried out after his judgment, he ought not to have awarded Marlowe the full amount of their prospective loss, but only, say, 60 per cent of it, because the chance that their loss by interruption of their business would not occur was no greater than that of the order.

As to why the repairs had still not been carried out in 1978, the judge said: "I find that the first plaintiffs could probably have raised the money for repairs but that they would have increased their annual losses and their financial stringency. As a commercial decision, judged exclusively from the point of view of the immediate and short-term welfare of the plaintiff companies, it was better to let the damage remain, bearing the very considerable expense of these repairs while no harm was being done to the building by the delay in repairing it and while these three rich defendants with apparent if not genuine belief in the validity of their defences

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Airport and motorway fog dispersal tests may be made 3,000ft up on Pennines

From John Chartres
Manchester

A possible method of dispersing fog from airport runways and motorways may be investigated on a remote site nearly 3,000ft up on the Pennines near Appleby, in Cumbria.

The research project will be financed from the United States if congressional approval is obtained, but will be carried out by a group from the physics department of the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology (UMIST).

Fog dispersal techniques have advanced little since the "Fido" system of the Second World War which was used to assist RAF bombers returning from Germany, and which employed, at heavy expense, lines of petrol flares alongside selected runways.

The idea being mooted is to "spray" electrically charged particles of moisture into mist or fog, encouraging tiny droplets to collide and coalesce and then fall to the ground as drizzle or rain, leaving the visibility reasonably clear.

An American research organization, whose identity is being kept confidential, has asked the atmospheric physics group at

UMIST, headed by Professor John Latham, to assist with practical experiments at its research station on Great Dun Fell, which stands at 2,780ft and which is in cloud or mist for an average of 250 days a year.

Extensive research into the physical composition of clouds, which should benefit meteorologists and all those concerned with aviation safety, has been carried out at the Great Dun Fell station—recommended as a site by Lord Bowden, former principal of UMIST, who was a keen Pennine walker.

Members of the 30-strong atmospheric physics group have installed instruments there which take readings of the composition of clouds in their natural form, as opposed to previous laboratory experiments conducted with artificially created cloud conditions.

Studies are also being made of the effects of wind blowing over a natural feature like Great Dun Fell, some of them being carried out in a glider piloted by Dr Ian Stromberg, a member of the team.

The UMIST team has also been involved in investigations, using instrumented aircraft, to the physical properties of thunder clouds. Some expert

were firmly denying liability to make even compensation."

The judge said: "Lord Justice Denning in *Philips v Ward* (1956 WLR 471, 474): "The general principle of English law is that damages must be assessed as at the date when the damage occurs, which is usually the same day as the cause of action arises. . . . The value of money does not in law affect the figure, for the simple reason that sterling is to be taken to be constant in value."

His Lordship thought that the reasoning as to sterling was unfortunate no longer good, having regard to the fact of life insurance policies, including *Millangas* (George Frank (Textiles) Ltd (1976) AC 443).

Mr Justice Cantley had said that the general principle applied, but not rigidly. Repairs could not normally be put in hand at the present time. This might have to be inspections, specifications and tenders, and an available contractor might have to be found. Furthermore, the nature and circumstances of the damage might be such that it would not be reasonable to begin repairing until the time when it was reasonable to begin repairing.

The appropriate damages were the cost of repairing at the time when it was reasonable to begin repairing.

Whether the time was reasonable must be judged objectively and without taking into account such factors as financial stringency or financial stringency. He had said that it had been reasonable for the plaintiffs not to begin repairs until 1970.

The defendants now accepted that the damage was caused to the garage, and the action was to the garage. Liability was for long denied, but shortly before the action came on for hearing admitted in nuisance by Truscon and Franklin, though the extent of the damage was not known and also the basis of assessment of the amount of the damages. The court did not formally admit liability, but took no part in the proceedings, having received an undertaking for indemnity from the other defendants.

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No application, no registration

Regina v Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Ex parte Akhtar

For the Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Ex parte Akhtar

Section 7 of the British Nationality Act, 1948, to cause a minor to be registered as a citizen of the United Kingdom, arises only where the application to register is made on behalf of a minor child of a citizen of the United Kingdom or of a citizen or guardian and accordingly where the person purporting to make the registration was neither a parent nor a guardian there had been no application or registration.

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OVERSEAS

Knesset rejects move to annex West Bank and Mr Begin fails to appease religious militants

Ikyat Arba, Dec. 26.—Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Minister, ventured into occupied West Bank for the first time in more than 20 days today and vowed Israel would maintain control of the territory.

He reached the Jewish suburb of Kiryat Arba, on the outskirts of the Arab city of Hebron, only hours after the Israeli government's overwhelming victory in the annexation of the West Bank by 44 votes to 1.

The Israeli leader said in statement no such move will made as long as the peace continues.

Right-wing extremists called Begin a "traitor" for failing to negotiate self-rule for the Palestinians in the occupied territories. Brawls led to a halt where the Minister attended a ceremony for a religious school in Kiryat Arba with other Cabinet members and religious leaders.

He will not stop working for end of Israel until my last breath because we have the right of Israel and it will be ours," Mr. Begin told people crowding the hall new school building.

phrase "land of Israel" to Biblical Israel, which led what is now the West

It was "Mr. Begin's first appearance in the West Bank since April 1978, five months before the Camp David peace accords."

Mr. Josef Burg, the Interior Minister and head of Israel's delegation in the negotiations on Palestinian autonomy, said Israel intends to retain the West Bank.

"We are here because we were here before and we intend to stay here," said Mr. Burg, who is head of the National Religious Party. "My wife's family lived in Hebron for more than 150 years, until the Arab riots in 1929. We are not here in this holy city as aggressors."

One of Israel's two chief rabbis, Shlomo Carlebach, said that Jews "will stay here on our liberated land, not just Kiyat Arba. Hebron must be a Jewish city."

Extremists led by the former New York rabbi, Meir Kahane, heckled Mr. Begin during the ceremony.

A member of the audience put a hand over Mr. Steinberg's mouth and, with others, dragged him out of his seat and ejected him from the hall. Another demonstrator shouted from a back row while Mr. Begin spoke, and a fist fight erupted. Security guards removed the demonstrator.

Earlier, in Parliament, opposition Labour Party members joined with Mr. Begin's ruling Likud in defeating a

motion introduced by Mr. Moshe Shamir, a member of the tiny Renaissance Party calling for the enforcement of Israeli law over the West Bank a move tantamount to annexation. Mr. Moshe Dayan, the former Foreign Minister, abstained.

Jerusalem, Dec. 26.—Israeli leaders are beginning to spend \$300m (about £136m) in the next fiscal year on building Jewish settlements on Arab land, officials said today.

The Government did not explain its decision to expand the Nigerian village of Kape Kar Si, a Sangalese warrior officer sentenced to 10 years jail earlier this year for smuggling explosives for the terrorists, was kept behind bars.

The United Nations disputed Israel's jurisdiction in both cases, claiming that the officers were entitled to conventional immunities of diplomatic personnel.

Israel has no diplomatic relations with either African country but there are a few dozen Israeli businessmen in Nigeria and the press there has proposed countermeasures against them. There are no Israelis in Senegal.

The district court in Jerusalem which sentenced Colonel Gom found he had received suitcases with guns, ammunition and explosives from a PLO official in Lyre for delivery to a contact in Jerusalem.

Using a white United Nations car, he was waved through the border checkpoint but the car was searched later on the outskirts of Jerusalem.

Abortion repeat: Under the threat of a Cabinet crisis by religious extremists, Parliament yesterday tightened its restrictions on abortions by requiring three-year-old legislation which allowed terminations for social and economic reasons.

The vote was 55 to 50 with the ruling Likud block keeping rebellious deputies in lines by designating the vote a test of confidence in the Government.

Likud deputies who had helped the opposition to defeat the measure during a previous attempt last month later asked Mr. Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, to twist their arms by invoking a device to impose coalition discipline on the new United Nations.

The other members are Bangladesh, Jamaica, Norway, Portugal, Zambia, Bolivia, Czechoslovakia, Congo, Kuwait and Nigeria. Of these, Norway would support the Americans and probably Bolivia and Portugal also.

It is hard to see where the nine votes will come from, yet the Americans have not given up hope of being able to persuade enough delegates that the principle of the inviolability of diplomats is important enough to warrant such drastic measures in its defence.

Many representatives of the developing countries have expressed doubts about the wisdom of applying for sanctions on a matter which, while serious, affects only 50 people, the Iranian hostages. They point out that more humble nations than the United States constantly have disputes involving larger numbers of people which they do not bring to the United Nations for sanctions.

Mr. McHenry is telling his fellow delegates that the American public is becoming impatient with Iran's failure to heed the pleas of the United Nations and the world court to free the hostages. There have been suggestions that if the Security Council does not approve sanctions, American warships might blockade the Persian Gulf.

Almost the only Council vote of which the Americans can be absolutely certain is that of Britain. When she was here last week Mrs. Thatcher promised President Carter that she would support a sanctions move.

Of the other permanent

members, France would probably support the Americans and China would almost certainly abstain. The Soviet Union would also abstain, to avoid using its veto, if it seemed that the required nine votes could not be obtained. Whether the Russians would vote for a sanctions resolution if there were nine votes for it is an intriguing question.

The other members are Bangladesh, Jamaica, Norway, Portugal, Zambia, Bolivia, Czechoslovakia, Congo, Kuwait and Nigeria. Of these, Norway would support the Americans and probably Bolivia and Portugal also.

To get three votes from the Third World members, Mr. McHenry will have to bargain hard, possibly offering to make the proposed sanctions less stringent.

The consultations will take some time and it is unlikely that the Council will be called to vote on a resolution before the weekend. It is important for the Americans to get the matter decided when the deadline is December 31, because on that date the last five Council members in the above list are to be replaced and lobbying would have to start afresh.

Their defection would have left the coalition in control of only 61 of the 120 seats in Parliament.

Israel expels UN colonel convicted of helping PLO

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, Dec. 26

Lieutenant Colonel Alfred Gom, deputy commander of the Nigerian detachment in the United Nations interim force for Lebanon, was expelled from Israel on Christmas Eve a few hours after he was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment for running arms for Palestinian terrorists.

The Government did not explain its decision to expel the Nigerian until Papa Kar Si, a Sangalese warrior officer sentenced to 10 years jail earlier this year for smuggling explosives for the terrorists, was kept behind bars.

The United Nations disputed Israel's jurisdiction in both cases, claiming that the officers were entitled to conventional immunities of diplomatic personnel.

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The other members are Bangladesh, Jamaica, Norway, Portugal, Zambia, Bolivia, Czechoslovakia, Congo, Kuwait and Nigeria. Of these, Norway would support the Americans and probably Bolivia and Portugal also.

It is hard to see where the nine votes will come from, yet the Americans have not given up hope of being able to persuade enough delegates that the principle of the inviolability of diplomats is important enough to warrant such drastic measures in its defence.

Many representatives of the developing countries have expressed doubts about the wisdom of applying for sanctions on a matter which, while serious, affects only 50 people, the Iranian hostages. They point out that more humble nations than the United States constantly have disputes involving larger numbers of people which they do not bring to the United Nations for sanctions.

Mr. McHenry is telling his fellow delegates that the American public is becoming impatient with Iran's failure to heed the pleas of the United Nations and the world court to free the hostages. There have been suggestions that if the Security Council does not approve sanctions, American warships might blockade the Persian Gulf.

Almost the only Council vote of which the Americans can be absolutely certain is that of Britain. When she was here last week Mrs. Thatcher promised President Carter that she would support a sanctions move.

Of the other permanent



A police dog provides a painful interlude for a supporter of Mr Robert Mugabe during the exuberant demonstrations at Salisbury airport yesterday.

Landmine danger to truce team

Salisbury, Dec. 26.—General Acland, commander of the Commonwealth ceasefire monitoring force in Southern Rhodesia, today spoke of the dangers to his men from landmines, and a military communiqué underlined the difficulty of launching the ceasefire when it reported another 39 deaths in the guerrilla war.

The communiqué, from Rhodesian military command, said three Salisbury government troops had died in action against Patriotic Front guerrillas. Nine men, who had been killed together with seven of their collaborators.

Insurgents were reported to have killed five black civilians. A further two blacks died and eight were injured when their bus detonated a guerrilla landmine in a tribal area north-east of Salisbury.

The communiqué was issued hours after the 1,300-strong Commonwealth force began to deploy round the country, getting ready to set up camps in remote bush areas where guerrillas are to be housed during the ceasefire and general election period.

and television crews that they could only "point a camera" at the insurgents with permission from the senior monitoring force officer present. Many guerrillas would not want to be photographed and pointing a camera might prove to be a trigger."

General Acland told reporters he was convinced, after talking to Rhodesian commanders, that roads leading to the assembly points would be mined by the guerrillas after the monitoring forces had set them up.

He said journalists would be taken into the assembly camps in monitoring force convoys but would have to make their own way back, and that would be risky. Guerrillas would regard any trying to reach the camps by light aircraft as an enemy.

The general said Lord Soames, the Governor, understood the wishes of the press in covering the start of the ceasefire exercise, but it was a very delicate operation and the safety of the Commonwealth troops was paramount.

He warned photographers

Sick London woman given bail by Turks

Istanbul, Dec. 26.—A sick mother of three from London, detained here since September, charges of insulting the Turkish nation, is to be freed conditionally on bail. The municipal court has, however, asked Mrs. Abide Mehmet, aged 41, of Turkish Cypriot origin, to stay in Turkey until the end of her trial, which has been postponed to March 3.

The British consul report said Mrs. Mehmet was suffering from depression and high blood pressure. She also has heart and kidney problems and has been under medical observation.

The court said today she would be released when her bail of £450 was paid. Mrs. Mehmet, of West Green Road, Redhill, was arrested on Sept. 5 at Yedikoy international airport, Istanbul, after she and her elder son were alleged to have "flung insults words at the Turkish nation" following confusion over their flight reservations.

The public prosecutor had earlier asked the court to pass a one-to-five-year sentence.

Since her arrest Mrs. Mehmet, who denies the charges, has been detained at Sagamilar maximum security prison made famous by the book "Midnight Express", written by Mr. Billy Hayes, who served a term there on drug charges in the mid-1970s.

A film version of the book angered the Turks because of the barbarity it portrayed.

Freedom near: Miss Loreta J. Dooley, an 18-year-old American student imprisoned in Istanbul on drug charges, was taken from Sagamilar prison today to the security police headquarters as the first step in her imminent release from jail.

An American consulate spokesman said that once the official procedure at the police headquarters was completed, probably later today, Miss Dooley would be "free and will make her own decision as to where to stay."

A Turkish criminal court judge ordered her release on bail yesterday when her lawyer pleaded that it was "Christmas Day, a very important day for Christians".

Five killed: Four people with known right-wing political ties were killed in separate attacks in Turkey today and a right-wing political party office was bombed in what police called a leftist rendeza.

A fifth attack on a patrol car in Girush, northeast Turkey, killed a policeman and injured two.

Musafa Gul, public prosecutor of the eastern Turkish province of Tunceli and a former executive of the right-wing National Movement party, was shot this morning by assailants believed to represent left-wing extremist groups, police said.

Barnard offer to kidnappers

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Dec. 26

Dr Christian Barnard, the South African heart surgeon, has offered to go to the Central American Republic of El Salvador to do as much heart surgery as was asked of him in return for the release of Mr. Archibald Dunn, South Africa's kidnapped Ambassador.

[Mr. Dunn's abductors] have rejected this offer, AP reports from San Salvador.]

Mr. Dunn was kidnapped outside the South African Embassy in San Salvador three weeks ago by guerrillas of the revolutionary Popular Liberation Front (PLF). They have threatened to kill him if their demands for an international position of force, he said, adding that nothing would come of such a proposal.

Dr. Barnard said he was prepared to fly to El Salvador at a moment's notice and treat any patients proposed by the kidnappers free of charge.

"I have nothing to offer but my services," he said. "I would specially like to help small children suffering from heart diseases."

Today, the first deadline set by the kidnappers expired. The PLF demanded that the El Salvador Government publish revolutionary messages in the country's main newspapers and over radio and television.

The final deadline has been set for January 15. The South African Government arrange by that date for publication of the guerrillas' messages worldwide in more than 400 newspapers and on hundreds of radio and television networks.

Archaeology report

Plastic cocoon planned for Cheops' boat

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

An emergency plan to prevent the destruction of one of Egypt's most remarkable archaeological treasures has been proposed by a team of experts from Britain and elsewhere with expert knowledge of restoring antiquities.

The object at risk is the funerary boat which lay sealed in a grave hewn from rock at the foot of Cheops' pyramid, and it is the oldest such artifact to have been recovered.

But the vessel is suffering severe decay, which is accelerating rapidly. So a two-stage scheme has been devised to protect the 150ft craft, which is constructed of cedarwood from Lebanon.

Unless the first part of the scheme is carried out within the next few months the decay will have gone beyond repair. In the past 25 years the deterioration has been far greater than that

over the four millennia since the boat possibly took Cheops to his burial place.

The long-term goal, which forms the second part of the plan, is to build a museum designed to conserve the materials from which the boat is constructed. The container will have a carefully controlled climate and provide room for restoration experts to work.

Mr. Milan Kovac, the architect of the original boat, has been asked to leave six to eight months to get the boat into a protective cocoon.

His group of specialists believe dismantling would be best treatment after that time. The task is to recreate the cool conditions of the tomb from which the boat was taken. It was buried in pieces in a pit covered by 41 limestone blocks weighing about 18 tons each.

One of the most famous restorers of Egyptian antiquities, Mr. Iag Youseff, reconstructed the boat but the museum to house the craft was unsuitable for that type of fabric. Decay set in within a short time of the reconstruction because the vessel was subjected to extremes

of heat and humidity that are unsuitable to the ancient timber.

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The final museum should be capable of housing two boats, because there is another unopened grave. Archaeologists believe it could contain another funeral ship.

here writ of the Ayatollah does not run

Iran, Rongy
Practice of seizing envoys to show contempt for official visitors has been continued in Iran. But when Shah Muhammad Reza was arrested, a special mission for alleged espionage was not twinned the paper tiger but Genghis Khan, who was the mighty Khwarizmian uniting the Muslims in Persia to the Indus and the Indus, felt ignore the privileges of adars and in an act of folly had them—150 in all, including servants and exchange travellers with him to death; his Khan was outraged and demanded the extradition men who murdered his Khan. But the Shah, writing to the Mongol ruler, had the adars bearing the extra demand beheaded, and the rest of the mission their heads. Mongol eyes the most crime was the murder of the ambassador whose persons

they regarded inviolable, and in his anger Genghis summoned to war the rest of Asia against the haughty Shah Muhammad. The Shah's 400,000-strong army was swept away by the Mongols avenging the country's cities, including Ray (Tehran) were sacked and their population put to the sword. The bones of the slaughtered rose mountain-high, the earth was far with human fat and the rotting corpses gave rise to a plague. The Persian chronicler Rashid ad-Din wrote: "The Shah's happiness after a border war was greater than that of the Persians in the battle of Kalka, near the Sea of Azov, the Mongols annihilated a

OVERSEAS

Big Indian parties may join forces in attempt to prevent return of Mrs Gandhi and son

From Richard Wigg

Delhi, Dec 26
Only a week before the eve of polling in India's general election the smoke signals are going up between the camps of the rival Janata and anti-Gandhi Congress parties for an electoral agreement. The aim is to bar the road back to power of Mrs Indira Gandhi, the former Prime Minister, and her younger son, Mr Sanjay Gandhi.

Mr Jagjivan Ram, the Janata leader, and Mr Devevar Urs, Congress national president and Chief Minister of Karnataka state, are publicly denying that there have been talks already on this alliance.

Naturally Mr Ram, campaigning today in central India insisted he wants only a clear majority for Janata, and as naturally Mr Urs has turned about a decision today by local Janata and anti-Gandhi Congress parties to form an alliance Government in faraway Assam.

For the Congress president, too, wants to get as many votes for his own party, and not for fear to Mrs Gandhi's Congress wing those shocked at his preparing to link arms with the leader of the "communist" Janata Party.

But Mr Y. B. Chavan, the Home Minister and number two figure in Mr Urs' Congress and Mr Chandra Shekhar, the Janata national president, have been more openly signalling their growing awareness of the advantages of ceasing to fight



Mr Jagjivan Ram: Growing sense of Gandhi threat.

each other in constituencies all across the country, when Mrs Gandhi's candidates will be the only ones to gain.

The risks of Mrs Gandhi, if she gets near a majority, provoking another wave of party defections like those in Delhi last summer, and installing her son as a key minister in a government, are clear enough now for the two veteran leaders, who share decades together in old Congress Party.

Mrs Gandhi was able to give her opponents a Christmas Day gift by electing here in Delhi yesterday she produced the Janata candidate from the Uttar Pradesh constituency of

Mr Charan Singh, the caretaker Prime Minister, and declared he had decided to abandon the fight and was joining her breakaway Congress party.

That looks like worsening the Prime Minister's chances because his constituency votes heavily on caste lines. The would-be Janata electors, in addition to their doubts about voting for a member of the Janata, also see Mr Charan Singh as the main architect of the Janata Government's collapse last July.

Electeering, Mrs. Gandhi lays it on with a rovel, even in Delhi. She pleaded for Christmas Day audience to "forgive and forget" any past mistakes of her Government. She denied she was seeking power again, describing herself as only "the first sevaka (servant) of the Indian people".

Of course, everything depends on the voters, about whose feelings all the politicians remain uncertain. The votes will decide whether the parliamentary arithmetic permits Mr Ram and Mr Urs to join together or whether Mr Ram, seeking to be Prime Minister, finds himself obliged instead to bargain directly with Mrs Gandhi early next month.

But for the moment, the Janata Party is mounting a big offensive against Mr Sanjay Gandhi. Estimates vary from between 15 per cent to 33 per cent of all the 500 candidates in his mother's Congress party in the country as being "his men".

Seychelles curfew eased for night Mass

From Charles Harrison

Nairobi, Dec 26

The Seychelles Government delayed its midnight curfew by two hours to enable the predominantly Roman Catholic population to attend midnight Mass on Christmas Eve. A similar relaxation will take effect on New Year's Eve.

President Albert René's Government imposed the curfew last month after announcing that a coup had been foiled which aimed at overthrowing the Government and assassinating its leaders with the help of foreign mercenaries.

More than 80 people, including M. Jacques Chevalereau, a French technical adviser attached to the Seychelles police, were detained, but no charges have been preferred.

The Roman Catholic and Anglican bishops in the Seychelles recently issued a joint pastoral letter expressing concern at the detentions and calling for those concerned to be either charged in court or set free.

About a dozen of the detainees have been released.

The French Government has called for the release of M. Chevalereau. It has recalled six French technical personnel who were working under President René, and announced the suspension of aid schemes.

M. René has invited France to send a police expert to examine the evidence of M. Chevalereau's involvement in the alleged plot.

Wars drain economy in Vietnam

From Henry Kamini

Sok Sann, Kampuchea, Dec 26
To get to this village perched on top of a steep hill facing the Thai border, one must first ride on a tractor for 90 minutes through raposa fields and jungle. From the foot of the hill to the top, it can easily take at least 90 minutes more to climb up a mountain trail, crossing five unbridged streams that traverse it.

Everything that the 2,613 inhabitants need, including all their food, must come up the same way, because nothing grows here that can be eaten. Sok Sann, which appears on no map because until this year the village was as uninhabited as the rest of this inhospitable, malaria-ridden region, means security, and that is all the village offers.

Since the forces of Mr Pol Pot, the fallen Prime Minister, abandoned it under Vietnamese pressure, leaving behind only mines and leaf-covered traps with ugly, pointed bamboo sticks at the bottom ready to impale the unwary, Sok Sann has not been attacked.

Between the villagers and the nearest Vietnamese garrison, some 12 miles away, there are only roving bands of soldiers loyal to Pol Pot. They spend their time foraging rather than fighting because they are slowly starving to death.

Some of them surrender to the anti-Vietnamese forces that defend this village. Then they join the villagers and share their suffering, which is relieved only by occasional and inadequate relief supplies furnished by international organizations for the villagers to carry up the mountain trail.

The doctor, a specialist in tropical medicine, said: "By dispensing for the first time anti-malaria drugs and giving

elementary treatment, we have cut the daily death rate from 10 to two."

The medical team also distributed vegetable seeds in the hope that soon the villagers will be able to supplement their rations of rice and dried fish.

Last Saturday an Israeli television producer, who had collected about \$1m for relief after a special programme, deposited a lorry load of fruits and vegetables at the foot of the mountain. Throughout the night and Sunday, porters were carrying small bundles of cabbage, potatoes and coconuts up the mountain trail.

The village, which consists of small clusters of thatch huts, was founded in January by Colonel Mohakray, who has led a small anti-Pol Pot movement in this region since 1975. The village, which had a population augmented in April by 1,700 penniless refugees forcibly repatriated by Thailand. Most of them have died said the colonel, who formerly served in the American-backed army of President Lon Nol.

The officer, who has had no news from his wife and four children since 1975 and believes them to be dead, reported that Sok Sann lived at the outset on rice and salt bought with gifts from Kampuchean in exile who support the political movement led by Mr Sok Sann, a former Prime Minister.

After Mr Sok Sann gave up his Paris exile to lead his movement inside Kampuchea, he was welcomed by the Khmer people's National Liberation Front here. The colonel said that for the time being the movement's armed forces do not have the means to carry the war to the invading Vietnamese but that small-scale actions are being carried out—New York Times News Service.

TODAY'S PAGES

SOK SANN: P. 10 D.

TOJO'S GHOST: P. 11 D.

GENERAL TOJO: P. 11

HE ARTS

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chael Ratcliffe

as touch the lawn at their huts; and don't deadhead, Ighamham the annual prize warded to the hottest clath red, orange, yellow and white, the best being plants from the estate. Mrs. Kinsbridge, mother of the New States' Literary Editor glares ageously at the roadsters in the news and tells her she has modelled her arden on the principles down by Hardy Ames for well-dressed woman: three are needed, no more. The first reason to be mentioned is The Front Garden, the English go about within the same lines of sex, taste and that they have laid down everything they do. Of the middle classes do colour and the working class also admire restraint, you can bet all Sissing to a Bee's seed catalogue the white garden would be in general and that an margin now stand ed eyelids along the meadow from offering gardens table and peculiar, ravishingly photographed in high glee by Philip Bon Carter. The Front Garden led throughout its director, Edward Mirzoeff directed *Metro-Land*, and for Churches, two of set Laureate's most touching witty television pro- nes, and, if Mirzoeff's

he Manor Born

I

ley Reynolds

continuing drama of ffiores-Hamilton, the country lady who has evicted from the family hard times, and Richard, the jumped-up chain-aristocrat who has moved into the manor, is just the sort Bernard Shaw might invented. Indeed, it is the plot of Bernard Shaw's *To the Manor Born*. In fact, the autumnal surprise hit BBC which has just re-for a second series, is a old-fashioned comedy, we are in the midst of a ion with starvation in dia, poor people in Vietnam and the Mullabs on the h in Islam, and there is keith as Mrs ffioreson, the gentry widow, to burst her tweed seams a Jew has moved into manor and is acting like the

ne special Christmas Day

of Peter Spence's To

erichole

side

Goodwin

Knapp and his Singers had a success earlier with this version of act, which he has trans- and directed, and scaled to the company's modesties. I kept thinking that red and sounded more to the small television than the wide-open of Studio One at River- and found from the time that it is indeed be filmed for television in the new year. If let not open up a way to st End for Brian James, surprised as well as listed. She is the most Perichole one could o admire, distractingly g of form and feature, voice not big but well and beautifully clear, a charming sense of does have the best in the operetta, and the Letter Song to her when the demands of have overcome moral, and her tipsy waltz after the repast were with a fetching feeling and character app- etch. These were in spirit only by the story chorus to recu- husbands (nearly defined

NEW YEAR'S EVE AT THE LONDON HILTON, WHERE THE MORNING AFTER IS AS GOOD AS THE NIGHT BEFORE.

This year New Year's Eve at the London Hilton will be something rather special. Petula Clark together with Joe Loss and his orchestra will help you celebrate the arrival of the Eighties, after a superb six course dinner in the Grand Ballroom.

And we'll finish with a delicious English breakfast at 3 am! Tickets are £5.00 and we suggest you reserve your table soon.

After all, it's a long wait until the end of the next decade.

Just call 01-493 9751 to confirm your booking. And make it a night and a morning to remember.

Hilton International London
22 Park Lane

The Seventies: playing out our old assets

"Striding into the Seventies?" search the heroine of John Osborne's *Time Present*: "I haven't got used to bobbing about in the Sixties yet." How, I wonder, would this toothed lady of the theatre face the prospect of staggering into the Eighties?

With her belief that Britain has been going to the dogs ever since the death of Godfrey Tearle, the last decade offers at least one crumb of comfort. There is still no gap in the ranks of the great male actors who have commanded our stage for the past 40 years. Gielgud, Richardson, Olivier, Gielgud, even the strident Redgrave, are all very much in work; and for as long as that lifeline holds it will be too soon for any golden age blimp to proclaim the triumph of barbarism.

You could defend the theatrical Seventies as a time when we began looking after our perishable assets. Never in their careers have most of the above-listed talents been more creatively employed than in the decade now ending. It also saw the photo-finish comebacks of Terence Rattigan, therediscovery of Peter Hall and the eight return of Ben Travers like a long-slept Father Christmas; nor to mention the second coming of Max Wall. After years of throwaway novelties, it was as though we suddenly tired of the plastic dcor and remembered all that irreplaceable old-fashioned furniture up in the loft: it was the theatre's tribute to the thesaurist's eye.

One final bell for the fun years rang out in August, 1971, when Osborne's *West of Suez* and an adaptation of Jerry Rubin's *Do It* opened simultaneously in the two houses of the Royal Court. Downstairs on the main stage, Ralph Richardson appeared as an old elated writer declaring that words alone were certain good before being incompletely savaged by a Rubin-like activist and gunned down. Upstairs meanwhile, the real Rubin show was rocking the building with electronically amplified anti-technology songs and battering its elated audience with revolutionary slogans while gratefully acknowledging financial support from the Arts Council. The collision of these two shows ranks as a symbolic duel in which neither side survived: neither the theatre of sex, nor the theatre of aggro. Both depended on a public appetite for novelty and a sense of social stability which the times were no longer able to supply.

From the mid-1950s the watchword of English radical theatre was "change", but once England really began changing in the 1970s the word lost its appeal; and, for theatre people, the experience of living as if under the shadow of an advancing glacier certainly sorted out the men from the boys. Divisions became more clear-cut. Entertainment theatre reflected the cautious priorities and affections of middle-age. Not for nothing has this been the age of menopausal comedy.

In this version as "Husbands who won't"; husbands who don't; husbands who can't; husbands who aren't" even though there are only half a dozen or so voices to sing it in the small cast. Among them Alan Watt made the Viceroy a sympathetic figure of fun, Mike Bullman was an agreeable Pinguino, but without much force of character, and the three other ladies (Ann Mackay, Susan Moore and Jennifer Deslop) moved between the milieu of street cafe and vice-regal court with attractive appeal but not enough vocal variety.

Even though the company relies on our imagination to compensate for minimal scenery (a salutary antidote to the excesses of better endowed establishments), a minimal effort might equally be made to give some semblance of change to and from a prison cell (which I believe was done previously). It is, however, the orchestral element which is the weakest. Offenbach arranged for a ten-piece ensemble sounds pretty threadbare much of the time, and no amount of filling in by one of those horrid plastic-toned electric keyboards can redeem the arrangement by the company's music director, John Owen Edwards, who also conducted. It brings Offenbach dangerously close to an end-of-their effect and very nearly loses him overboard.

Over and above its artistic and emotional value to the dancing part, the Stravinsky Festival was a great drama of the decade. It was a fine achievement, the creative and performing quality of New York City Ballet. Its implications were reinforced by a Ravel Festival in 1975, less intense but again enriching a repertoire already larger, more adventurous, rewarding and influential than any other company offers.

Their season at Covent Garden in September pointed a moral that is important for British ballet in the dark days ahead: quality of music and dancing are the only essentials of first-rate ballet. Since then, design can be valuable, but the secondary. Choreographer is what makes spectacle, not enormous casts or expensive settings and costumes.

New York is the world's dance capital, where dance has

fully achieved its rightful

status, being taken as seriously

as any other art. Throughout

the United States, audiences have grown to an astonishing

It is not often that one has the chance to hear string trios in the concert hall. Ensembles specializing in this repertoire are rather rare, and not many second violins are willing to sit it out while the other members of a quartet show how well they can do without a fourth member. The appearance of the Glickman Spring Trio is therefore welcome, and especially when it contains players who have had a good deal of experience in chamber groups and small orchestras. As their debut programme indicated, there is a lot of fine music for this combination.

The opening work, Beethoven's C minor trio opus 9 No 3, was a test of their seriousness, even if it did ask most of the leader Sybil Copeland. She responded with a clean purpose, and the other two were well supported by her colleagues, John Glickman and Anna Shuttleworth. All three had more opportunity to show their unpretentious style in Mozart's magnificent Divertimento in E flat K563, that least diverting of divertissements. They worked well as a team, picking up cues of phrasing on the many occasions when Mozart turns from one to another of his instruments with the same idea. They also blended nicely to produce subtle shades of



John Osborne: symbolic duellist

The Party and Comedians

might have been written by Mercer, but his confession is elegant, only two revised the political drift. Harold Pinter broke all the rules of what makes a "Pinter play" in *Betrays* without setting foot outside his accustomed territory. Peter Shaffer, after repeated excursions into grand-scale spiritual drama, followed *Equis* (1973) with *Amadeus* (1979) in which he at last developed the intellectual sinew to do full justice to a noble idea. Edward Bond advanced from the political rewriting of classic texts to the political rewriting of biography (*Bingo*), and Greek legend (*The Woman*). Robert Bolt presented the National Theatre with a full-scale biography of Lenin. Even Tom Stoppard, having scooped the international honours with *Jumper* and *Travesties*, finally abandoned philosophic purées for clear-cut declarations of social conscience in *EBGDF* and *Night and Day*. Nor all his admirers were overjoyed by the discovery that Stoppard had a heart after all, but, in general, the impulse to widen the focus of observation has done a power of good to English social

As gut reaction gave way to reasoned response, there came a reduced emphasis on collective work, the arrival of the new phenomenon, the political dramatists, transformed easy Leftist gesticulation into a formidable department of investigative journalism, producing densely researched pieces d'occasion on subjects like the dock strikes and the growth of the National Front. And with Barrie Keefe's searing studies of teenage violence, social reporting became front-line war correspondence.

Theatres in the Sixties flourished on fierce evangelical illusions which the disenchanted Seventies have had to do without. Such beings as the gods produced have cut their losses, and acknowledged the theatre's total failure as a life-change and asking what modest, useful job it could do instead. For one thing it stopped bullying the spectator with participatory intimacies and cultivated a cooler, more honest relationship with the public. This even goes for the newly hatched women's theatre movement, once dismally embarrassed of its amateur cuckoo. But the voice of the in Seventies was heard at its most distinctive in the productions of William Gaskill and Max Stafford-Clark's Joint Stock Group: collective pieces like *Yesterday's News* (on the recruitment of Angolan mercenaries) and *Pansies* (on the impact of the revolution on one Chinese village) which substituted quiet social reportage for strident editorializing.

Outside the entertainment and classical sectors, the main drift of the decade was towards politics. Where a writer like David Mercer formerly enjoyed a solitary monopoly, now he was one of a crowd. The finest political texts of the Seventies, Trevor Griffiths's *Parties and Bridget's House* (the comparison here is much in favour of the actors).

At the furthest extreme from the rhetoric of the 1960s, political reporting gave way to icy inhuman political science fiction plays that treated modern Britain as a decadent anti-hill, and offered down-laden forecasts of the various possible fates awaiting this island as a floating concentration camp, an interlocking concentration camp, an air-raid shelter, a glacier certainly sorted out the men from the boys. Divisions became more clear-cut. Entertainment theatre reflected the cautious priorities and affections of middle-age. Not for nothing has this been the age of menopausal comedy.

Never have such "how-we-live-now" specialists as Michael Frayn, Alan Bennett and Peter Nichols written better than in *Clouds* (set in Cuba), *The Old Country* (set in Russia) and *Privates on Parade* (set in Singapore). On the other hand, plays that fail to provide any reference point to the audience's own lives are asking

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Ronald Butt asks for an occasional weekend truce

Why can't the politicians give us a rest?

Christmas, among other things, is a kind of truce in the stirring which we suppose (often with undue confidence in the consequences of our activity) makes the world go round. It is not simply a matter of having a holiday; you can do that in August. What is different about Christmas is that you can knock off safely knowing that everyone else is doing the same. Just as medieval chivalry, under the Truce of God, agreed that on certain days each week all would abstain from fighting in order to give the peasants and the towns a chance, so our annual feast of peace and goodwill is a brief respite during which a man (and for all I know these days, a woman) can put aside ambitions without fear that anyone else will steal a march. Which is more than can be said for August, a month notorious for hostilities of one sort and another.

For a few days at Christmas there are no rivals. Mrs Thatcher can afford not to make a speech because she knows Mr Callaghan will be silent. And vice versa. Sir Geoffrey Howe can afford to put on his gum boots and sweep the leaves and concentrate on not muddling. Mr Heestert can afford to let the Stock Exchange down if he likes. Mr Heseltine can take his mind off axing civil servants and turn to the calmer pleasures of aviculture; even the Labour left, perhaps, can have a day off from thinking about how to administer the *coup de grace* to the Labour right. Grub street too, is torpid,

I fear that if Christmas came once a month or quarter they would suffer severe withdrawal symptoms for which their homes would not compensate

wives cannot compete with their husband's mistress politics. At any rate, so it is said, although I personally take with a pinch of salt the avowal of politicians and many more besides who say they sacrificed their marriages on the altar of their calling. (Their wives' delightful replacements can hardly feel complimented by being allocated so casual a bit-part in the marital tragedy.)

Still, let us give the politicians the benefit of the doubt. Let us acknowledge the stress and strain, and ponder whether for them, Christmas might, after all, come rather more than once a year (minus the power and pretensions of course) to the benefit of their families and their arteries. It so happens that this very idea was not so long ago recommended by the Speaker of the German Bundestag, Herr Richard Stücklen, according to a report from the

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger. In his inaugural speech, Herr Stücklen observed that politicians ought to be able to spend one free weekend a month with their families, and at first he thought of enlisting the support of party leaders, but with a general election campaign in the offing, that did not seem realistic.

So he invited to dinner the general secretaries of all three parties (they are the ones who plan party-political events) and asked them to set a good example personally. Could not the general secretaries and business managers put aside a weekend a month and keep it clear of party political engagement? That would be a start? Of course, a nationwide free weekend would not be feasible to start with, what with local and regional elections, and the Munich Octoberfest and the Rhineland's wine festival. Still even a local free weekend is

underground train that stops too long between stations, the conversation rising and slowly fading into silence.

"And you set behind every face the mental emptiness deepen

Leaving the growing terror of nothing to think about."

I dare say politicos have always been like that; they are not easily separated from leisure. For is not the point of it all, to the politicians, that politics are fun? And were politics not always, at bottom, a compulsive kind of snifter sport? A king could be what a political scientist calls a decision-maker while our hunting, and we all know about political country-house week ends in the age of aristocracy.

If the politicians seldom knocked right off when the boroughs were rotten (though admittedly they seldom in those days knocked right on either), how can we expect them to risk a truce when every vote counts? On the whole, I think they make their speeches because they like it, and not just because it is the right thing to do.

These things being so, Christmas must continue to be rationed on once a year. Even in Germany I fear that Herr Stücklen will come unstuck. I would not put much on Mr Speaker Thomas's chances of persuading the politicians to give them more time to devote to their household gods and goddesses would be inadequate compensation. There are not many politicians whose principal absorption off as well as on duty is anything except politics. Without political action, they would be like the passengers in T. S. Eliot's

Bernard Levin

Sing you pickets

How on earth is a man like me to earn a living satirizing the follies of the human race when so many of its leading members can be gathered from the list of songs submitted for inclusion. They include "The B-Bomb Thunder" (I am not making it up—if I could make it up I like that I wouldn't be worried about the sack would I?), and "The Song of the Greenwich Pickets".

Yes, mister, you did hear right: there is a jolly dirty songbook designed for community singing wherever the Labour Party is conveniently gathered together called "The Song of the Greenwich Pickets" and my only regret is that I do not know the words. That however, is not trifling objection for I can make them up, confident as I do so that mine can hardly be very different from the rest.

Bloody scabs! Bosses' narks Niggers out! Long live Marx Stuff the blossoms on the bough Smash the capitalist system now

Kill the fuzz! Kill the pigs! What they need is Russian Music Margaret Thatcher is a cow Smash the capitalist system now

Blacklegs out! They shall no longer pass

Callaghan can kiss my arse Revolution! Long live Mao Smash the capitalist system now

All together, one two three—WORKERS' SOLIDARITY! Buckingham Palace to the plough Smash the capitalist system now

It seems that the general secretary of the party, Mr Ron Hayward (who really does seem determined to purify beyond the reach of any possible rival for the title of the biggest bloody fool in the British Isles), sent a circular to local Labour parties up and down the land, inviting their suggestions for the revision of the Labour Party anthem. This has led, as anybody but Mr Hayward would have realized, to a mass exodus from the woodwork of some of those creatures who would, if they had their way (and they well might, quite soon), beat *Stomp White and the Seven Dwarfs* on the ground that the title is both an encouragement to racism and an unjustified slur on persons of restricted growth.

You think I'm joking? No, mister, I'm not joking: I'm looking for a new job. For among suggestions for deletion from the new songbook are "The Old Folks at Home" (better known as "Way Down upon the Swante River"), because it might be thought derogatory to blacks, and "Goodnight Ladies" because, similarly, it is thought to encourage male chauvinism.

But it is when it comes to the suggestions for inclusion in the new, purged songbook that the temptation to reach for the drinking-iodine becomes almost irresistible. That the dreadful harbingers of the more manic fringes of extreme feminism are devoid of a sense of humour will surprise no one who has ever encountered them or the work of their hands; what, as always, is the most depressing part of this nonsense is the way in which others insist on being *plus d'ordre que les autres*. Here, for instance, is Mr Paul Collins, Transport House official responsible for attending to the suggestions made by Labour Party members and drawing up the new book, according to "We're very determined, we've got the third, terrible bridge-laden legacy of the militiamen tendency to become first audible and then degenerating," so wrote out songs which haven't been relevant.

I sometimes think that when they will find "relevant" written on my heart, is there anything that better epitomizes what is wrong with our world than the fact that that perfectly decent word has come to mean "What the nasties and most intolerant elements in society find acceptable and are willing to permit when they come to power"?

That is not all. Oh, would that it were; but it isn't. For Mr Collins is not content with leaving out that which is not relevant; he is also determined to put in what is. "We've tried," he says, "to get in more contemporary material, women's

should be done about them. The report itself was based on a survey conducted among a dozen superiors general and four provincial superiors in the autumn.

The report confirmed the principal reason for the flight from the religious life: human growth in a climate of acceleration of history, the concept of the rights of the individual, the new concept of authority, of youth and of woman, the consumer society, secularization, Marxist ideas, as well as the enormous influence of the second Vatican council with its difficulties in assimilation, interpretation, putting into effect and the pluralism derived from it. Criticism was directed at the traditional methods of recruitment: the preoccupation with numbers rather than quality, the lack of a deep experience of God and assimilation of the principles of the religious life, lack of a true vocation at the beginning.

Among the first requirements for renewal of religious institutions were seen to be self-examination of these institutions themselves, in the light of the conviction that situations have changed and so institutions must change so as to fit the needs of the people.

This meeting did not end with a feeling of continuing disaster. The reason for a certain hope in the future was one which is fairly general now throughout much of the Catholic Church. The prospects in the third world are regarded as good. Latin America, Africa and Asia all have such qualities as an increase in vocations of regard for the contemplative life, or an abundance of youth not yet reduced to the religious listlessness of European young people. What no one can readily foresee is what such a prospect means for the majority of the religious orders in the future.

Peter Nichols

How the Vatican is trying to stop the flight from the religious life

Thousands of monks and nuns have abandoned their religious houses for a return to the lay life while some of those who remain insist on pressing so far forward of the main body of the Roman Catholic Church that they take all the shocks inevitably felt first by the pious.

Added to this effect of an eagles with two heads, one advancing and the other fleeing, the religious orders soon found that the present Pope liked neither aspect. His disciplinary side sees departures as defection and the religious have suffered psychologically from his refusal to grant formal laicization to those who want to leave. His search to impose unity makes a vanguard look out of place and his own Polish experience was not a helpful preparation for dealing with the religious orders in a wider context.

There is a feeling of superiority on the part of the Polish diocesan clergy towards the religious orders. This is true of other Catholic countries: Spain has just recently had its first bishop to be drawn from the religious orders, and in Ireland the collaboration between parish priests and monks is often rather fraught. Even in Ulster, in the Falls Road, where solidarity might be expected to be all, the relationship is not happy. Friars readily complain about the suspicious greetings they receive from parish priests. But Poland has an ascetic mentality. The Polish Pope is supposed to have some traditional right for scrutinizing monastic appointments. The Vatican has little to say about this on the grounds that they do not have the historical evidence and nobody wants to upset the strong character and delicately placed Cardinal Wyszyński. The Pope is remembered as having been rather strict in his dealings with the local religious orders when he was Archbishop of Cracow.

This explains the first shocks early in the reign. The Jesuits were quick to feel them. They have lost many of their flocks since their membership of 35,968 in 1968 fell to 10 years to 29,626. Much of their work in the third world is experimental and some of



Cardinal Eduardo Pironio (left), head of the sacred congregation for the religious orders: not conservative by nature.



Cardinal Silvio Oddi: an avowed conservative at the head of the sacred congregation for the clergy.

them especially in Latin America have been accused of leaning too far to the left. This also explains the prevalence of Polish jokes in Jesuit establishments and such unhappy personal examples as that of a young Indian Jesuit who was received by the Pope and was told, not in a very good-humoured way: "You are not all Marxists, then?" The remark was doubly unhelpful given that the Jesuits are relying on India as one of their great sources for vocations in the future, and so far India is living up to these hopes.

The atmosphere at the summit is suggested now to be improving. In mid-December the Pope received the steering

committee of the organization here which groups heads of religious orders, had them to supper and spent, in all, some three hours talking to them.

The meeting was said to have been marked by some preoccupation on the Pope's side but largely he was serene and dealt, it is said, in a not very loving way with the problems of the orders. And the meeting was not an encounter, in the sense of a line of superiors putting their cases to the Pope. There was a normal ebb and flow of conversation.

The report is encouraging

because it continued attrition would be damaging not only to the Catholic Church as a whole but also in the normal work-

ings of the Vatican. The Pope has placed an ardent conservative, Cardinal Oddi, at the head of the sacred congregation dealing with the clergy. Even the Pope's most fervent supporters among the cardinals try to argue the appointment away by saying that the Pope was badly informed about the candidates. The fact remains that the sacred congregation for the religious orders is still headed by the Argentinian Cardinal Pironio, who is not conservative by nature, or disciplinary and, being hopeful for the future, tries to care for monks and nuns. Their discussions turned around a report concerning mainly with the causes of departures and what

the clergy, the tension could become too discouraging.

The superiors of the religious orders have barely

emerged from a conference

here which on the face of it

looked like having to face up to a critical situation.

They were told that more than

20,000 monks had chosen to

return to the world, 50,000

nuns had done the same in the

United States alone and more

than 15,000 in Italy, all within

the space of the last 10 years.

Now dealt with such formidable subjects as alcoholism and psychiatric treatment for monks and nuns. Their discussions turned around a report

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The report itself was based on a

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The report confirmed the principal reason for the flight from the religious life: human growth in a climate of acceleration of history, the concept of the rights of the individual, the new concept of authority, of youth and of woman, the consumer society, secularization,

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Among the first requirements

for renewal of religious institutions were seen to be self-examination of these institutions themselves, in the light of the conviction that situations have changed and so institutions must change so as to fit the needs of the people.

This meeting did not end with a

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The prospects in the third world are regarded as good.

Latin America, Africa and Asia all have such qualities as an increase in vocations of regard for the contemplative life, or an abundance of youth not yet

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THE SANCTIONS WEAPON

The bleak Christmas suffered by the American hostages in Iran must have been slightly alleviated by the visit of four Christian clergymen, but there is still no sign of an end to their ordeal. While President Carter is under growing political pressure to do something. So far his handling of the problem has him in a dramatic increase in public support. To their credit, the American people are not lining up for military action, unless they realize that this could bring death to the hostages. But they do not take easily a situation in which their country, the most powerful in the world, is unable to rescue its citizens from illegal confinement. In this atmosphere, President Carter cannot afford to look helpless. Still less can he afford to fail to bring the hostages.

He has therefore embarked on a policy of small steps designed ideally to increase the pressure on Iran. He has exiled the majority of Iranian diplomats from the United States if won a verdict against Iran in the International Court of Justice. He is now entering the problematical area of economic pressure, starting with the freezing of Iranian assets in American banks and moving towards a trade embargo. Vance has been sounding out governments, and yesterday the Russians were being ed for their views. If there is enough support the United Nations Security Council will be asked to impose sanctions. Alternatively there is the possibility of a naval blockade of the United States alone.

Mrs Thatcher has already signalled her support for the United States in general terms.

"She was right to do so. There is an obligation to help an ally in a situation of this sort, and it's a strong common interest

in imposing penalties on the behaviour of Iran. On the other hand there can be legitimate worries about whether economic sanctions would really achieve the intended result."

PAIN AS PART OF THE WEST

One expects that Spain's negotiations to join the European Community are going to be easy in the year to come. At the recent meeting between Señor Leopoldo Soto, the Spanish Minister responsible, and Community Ministers, it was not possible to agree on a date for tying up the main issues. The Spanish are afraid the Community will drag their feet, and wanted a commitment to aim for agreement by the end of next year, so that they can be sure of joining by January 1, 1983. The Community Ministers refused to make any commitment, largely because of reservations by France and Italy, of which are worried about deviation from cheaply produced Mediterranean agricultural products.

There are officials in Brussels who consider that the negotiations with Spain and Portugal will be more difficult than those Britain in 1970 and 1971. In case of Britain, the negotiations were between countries at similar level of development. Spain and Portugal are not just either but, together with Greece, a new Mediterranean dimension to the Community, which have to be carefully thought through.

There is no reason to suppose that these difficulties are insuperable, however, and the assumption must be that agreement will be reached in due course.

The negotiations should be seen as essentially part of a much broader process, which is the return of Spain into the mainstream of European affairs after an absence of many years, going back into the last century. There seems no doubt that most Spaniards want this. The adoption of democracy after the long twilight of the Franco era and entry into the European Community are closely linked in their minds. But Spain is a country with its own distinctive outlook on the world, and under the new democratic regime it has begun to be much more active internationally than it was under Franco. Some of its actions have hardly been orthodox by western European standards, and this is bound to make itself felt when matters of foreign policy come up for discussion in the enlarged Community.

The most obvious instances are the warm reception given in Madrid this autumn to Mr Yassir Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and Spain's presence, even though only as an observer, at the recent meeting of the non-aligned movement in Havana. Spain has long cultivated close relations with the Arab world, whose influence it was after all under for several centuries, and the visit of Mr Arafat arose from the fact that it has never formally recognized Israel. Mr Arafat is keen to ensure that it does not do so when it joins the European Community. The meeting in Havana was seen in Madrid not just as

politicians. The Shah would then be sentenced in absentia and the hostages released.

The difficulty is to know whether this plan has a chance of being put through in an orderly manner. The situation is too unstable, and the regime too divided, to be sure. It does, however, look like the way out that would be least damaging for all concerned. The hostages would live and the Iranians would feel the Shah off their chests and made their point to the world. Admittedly they should not be allowed to achieve this luxury by such brutal and illegal means but this may be the least of several evils. Other solutions might drive them still deeper into a siege mentality and cause the hostages to be killed. It should, therefore, be one of the aims of western policy to make things easier for those in Iran who are seeking the least unsatisfactory solution.

At present it looks as if the threat of economic sanctions and the spreading isolation of Iran are having the desired effect of concentrating the minds of these people on the dangers ahead.

Possibly they are making headway among their less reasonable colleagues, especially as it must by now be clear to them that the original aim of the whole enterprise—the return of the Shah—is never going to be achieved. So far, therefore, the policy of Mr Carter has been well conceived. He has not set deadlines or committed himself to irrevocable actions. He has played for time and very slowly increased the pressure while giving the American people sufficient impression of action to avoid losing their confidence. He is now approaching an area of greater risk. Too little pressure could persuade people that he was bluffing. Too much could harden resistance in Iran and weaken the position of the moderate. The middle road is narrowing. In finding his way along it he needs the sensitive support of his allies.

On the other hand Iran is not populated entirely by religious zealots. There is a large middle class without the slightest interest in martyrdom, and there are sober and responsible people in the government who can see very clearly the hardships and dangers which Iran is slowly bringing on itself because of the rash action of a few students. They are certainly profoundly disturbed by the threat of even an incomplete trade embargo, and there are already signs that they are seeking a way out of the impasse. According to Mr Heikal there is a plan to hold a trial of the Shah with the hostages as witnesses. The aim would be to focus the world's attention on the nature of the Shah's regime and his connexions with foreign

politics. The Shah would then be sentenced in absentia and the hostages released.

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It means we must be prepared to see certain items of national expenditure taken over by the Community, on condition that our total public expenditure is not thereby increased.

There are things the Community, acting for all its member states,

can do more economically and more effectively than the national governments acting separately. But it cannot do them within the bounds of a Community Budget, which amounts to only 0.7 per cent of the Community's gross product, and to only 2 per cent of total public spending as at present.

If the Community Budget is to be transformed into an instrument of economic policy, it needs, as the MacDougall report said, to account for some 22 per cent of gross product. In addition, for the Community to make an impact on employment, the "Ortoil facility" for investment loans to industry must be expanded at least tenfold to \$10 billion. That would surely make sense at a time when a major recession is looming.

Expansion of Community activity in fields such as regional policy, vocational training, industrial restructuring and energy research and development, would also help Britain, since we could expect to receive between 20 and 20 per cent of Community expenditure in these fields instead of the meagre 5 to 8 per cent we receive out of farm spending.

Our total receipts would then rise and our net contribution fall. Moreover, British proposals along these lines would harness to our cause the dissatisfaction so clearly expressed

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can do more economically and more effectively than the national governments acting separately. But it cannot do them within the bounds of a Community Budget, which amounts to only 0.7 per cent of the Community's gross product, and to only 2 per cent of total public spending as at present.

If the Community Budget is to be transformed into an instrument of economic policy, it needs, as the MacDougall report said, to account for some 22 per cent of gross product. In addition, for the Community to make an impact on employment, the "Ortoil facility" for investment loans to industry must be expanded at least tenfold to \$10 billion. That would surely make sense at a time when a major recession is looming.

Expansion of Community activity in fields such as regional policy, vocational training, industrial restructuring and energy research and development, would also help Britain, since we could expect to receive between 20 and 20 per cent of Community expenditure in these fields instead of the meagre 5 to 8 per cent we receive out of farm spending.

Our total receipts would then rise and our net contribution fall. Moreover, British proposals along these lines would harness to our cause the dissatisfaction so clearly expressed

by the European Parliament at the unplanned expansion of farm-support spending.

If, however, we appear opposed to all expansion of the Budget, and my to achieve our aims solely through massive cuts in farm spending, we shall actually spoil our chances of success.

The policy of Mr Carter has been well conceived. He has not set deadlines or committed himself to irrevocable actions. He has played for time and very slowly increased the pressure while giving the American people sufficient impression of action to avoid losing their confidence. He is now approaching an area of greater risk. Too little pressure could persuade people that he was bluffing. Too much could harden resistance in Iran and weaken the position of the moderate. The middle road is narrowing. In finding his way along it he needs the sensitive support of his allies.

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SOCIAL NEWS

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will give a garden party at the Palace of Holyroodhouse on July 2 and garden parties at Buckingham Palace on July 10, 22 and 24.

Birthdays today

Mrs G. C. Brunton, 55; Miss Marlene Dietrich, 72; Sir Noel Houston, QC, 72; Sir William Kilpatrick, 73; Dr J. N. L. Myres, 73; Sir Anthony Pinnock, 73; Dr B. R. Rees, 60; Sir Norman Reid, 66; Brigadier Dame Mary Typhcott, 75.

Forthcoming

Marriages

Mr P. J. W. Norman and Mrs E. M. Scott. The engagement is announced between Paul, son of the Hon Mrs Norman, of 15 Ravelston Heights, Edinburgh, 4, and of the late the Hon William Norman, and Rosemary, daughter of Mr Patrick Wall, MP, and Mrs Wall, of Bransholme, Yorkshire, and 8 Gloucester Gardens, London, SW1.

Mr S. D. Carter and Miss E. M. Bulstrode.

The engagement is announced between Shaun David, youngest son of the late Mr and Mrs Alan Llewellyn-Close, Buntingford, and Elizabeth Mary, only daughter of Dr and Mrs C. D. Bulstrode, of Bryn Bodmin, Cornwall.

Today's engagements

Events for children: Drawing and making toys from all over the world, Bethnal Green Museum of Childhood, Cambridge Road, 2.30-5.30. Film: Commonwealth Health Institute, Kensington High Street; Christmas Cracker, Battersea Art Centre, 3.15. Concert: Organ recital by Professor Gordon Jacob, St Martin-in-the-Bowyer, 12.15 and 1.15. Walks: A London village, Chelsea, meet Sloane Square station, 2.15pm; legal London, King's Cross, meet Holborn Underground station, 2.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include: Lord Boyd-Carpenter to be chairman of the Carlton Club in succession to Mr Harold Macmillan, OM, FRS. Sir Kirby Laing to be the eleventh president of the Royal Albert Hall, succeeding the late Sir Louis Gluckstein. Mr Harold Mote to be chairman of the Greater London Council's London Transport committee subsection. Dr Gordon Taylor, who has retired, to be succeeded by Mr Ian Francis Balliday to be chief executive of the National Enterprise Board from February 1.

Legal

Mr R. A. K. Wright, QC, a barrister, has been elected as an ordinary bencher of Lincoln's Inn.

Latest wills

Mrs Dora Elizabeth Callaway, of Gillingham, Kent, left £95,704 net. After individual bequests she left the residue equally between the Children's Society and the Gillingham branch of the Blind Cripples Guild.

Other estates include (not before tax paid): two not disclosed by Hartmann; Mr Richard Christopher, of Grimsby, Humberside, £147,592. Kahn-Freund, Professor Sir Otto, QC, of Haslemere, Surrey, £115,959.

Science report

Zoology: Cooperating lions gain benefits

By the staff of *Nature*
Male lions who breed alone are likely to have less success with the opposite sex and produce fewer offspring than those which join together in groups of two or more. Extensive studies of lions in Tanzania have yielded the first clear evidence that individual animals who cooperate with each other in groups gain long-term benefits in terms of reproductive success.

Biologists have long known that animals can benefit from living in groups. For example, many pairs of birds may benefit more than from seeking out food or avoiding attack by predators. And, according to a theory known as kin selection, there are distinct advantages to cooperative living within a pride. Individuals related individuals have at least some genes in common, an animal offering assistance in some form to a relative is increasing the chances that its own genes will survive and be passed on to the next generation.

So far there have been no long term observations to support the theory by demonstrating that groups of relatives have a longer life expectancy than groups of unrelated individuals. Now that has been remedied by three biologists from Cambridge University who have gathered together many observations of lions from 1966 to 1978 in the Serengeti National Park and the adjacent Ngorongoro Conservation Area.

25 years ago

From The Times of Tuesday, Dec 28, 1954

Germany in Nato

The French Assembly last night gave M. Mendes-France the first of the confidence votes by which he has won his second term after the Assembly's rejection on Friday of the first clause of the Bill to ratify the Paris agreements. Last night's vote approved the admission of Germany to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization by 282 votes to 221, a majority of 61. M. Mendes-France earlier appealed to the Assembly to remain at the side of their allies, not to retire into isolation and not to throw away the British guarantee to keep troops on the Continent... The

The Queen emphasizes needs of children

The Queen's Christmas message has been sent to Rhodesia for the first time in 14 years after the peace settlement at the Lancaster House conference in London last week.

A spokesman for the BBC, which made and distributed the 18-minute programme worldwide, said: "This is the first time the programme has been sent to Rhodesia since the country declared UDI."

The Queen, who attended the Commonwealth conference in the Zambian capital, Lusaka, worked hard behind the scenes to get the warring parties to agree to the 14-week conference.

In her message, she said: "Every two years the heads of Government of the Commonwealth countries meet together to discuss matters of mutual interest.

"This year they met in Africa and once again the meeting demonstrated the great value of personal contact and the desire of all the

leaders to settle their differences in the friendly spirit of a family gathering."

But the main theme of the Queen's message is children and the International Year of the Child.

She underlined the plight faced by the children in Kampuchea. "In this year of the Child people all over the world have been asked to give particular thought to the special needs of sick and handicapped children, and to those in poverty or distress wherever they may be found.

"It is an unhappy coincidence that political and economic forces have made this an exceptionally difficult and tragic year for many families and children in several parts of the world, but particularly in South-east Asia."

"The situation has created a desperately serious challenge and I am glad to know that so many people of the Commonwealth have responded with

wonderful generosity and kindness.

"It seems that the greater the needs of children, the more people everywhere rise to the occasion," she said.

Princess Anne visited the Kampuchean refugee camps in Thailand and film of her visit is shown in the programme.

But the film has its lighter moments. The Queen, a former Girl Guide, no doubt remembered the song, *Songs of the Ocean*, rendered in her honour by the children of Lusaka Girls' High School.

She also recalled the joy of the great children's party held in Hyde Park, London, in May using it as an illustration of adult involvement with young people.

But for all her praise of voluntary and charitable work for children, the Queen made the point that it was the responsibility of everyone to care not only for their own children but also for those in the community.

OBITUARY

MISS JOAN BLONDELL

The good-hearted gold digger of Hollywood comedy

Miss Joan Blondell, who died in Santa Monica, California, just before Christmas, aged 76, was first and most familiar in Hollywood films as a wisecracking chorus girl with a heart of gold in the brisk backstage comedies which usually enfolded Busby Berkeley's wider musical confections.

She was born in New York on August 30, 1903, into a family of seasoned vaudevillians and allegedly made her first stage appearance at the age of three. When she finished school she was so eager to get on to the stage fulltime that she took off immediately with a touring company on a cattle boat for Australia. Back in America again, she crossed the States—on her own estimation fifty-six times—in Vaudeville tours before she got her big New York break in the Ziegfeld Follies. In one of the later shows she did

well enough to earn the boyish brand of charm. They were both, however, staples of the big musicals of the period, and variously combined, appeared in many of the most famous, such as *Gold Diggers of 1933* (in which she sang, dubbed, "My Forgotten Man"), *Dames*, *Stage Struck* and *Gold Diggers of 1937*. By the end of the 1930s she was divorced from Dick Powell and married to the cameraman George Barnes. When the rugas of age began to show, she did a high-profile musical in the Warner manner, faded, she graduated to straight comedy roles and occasionally—though not often—purely dramatic roles. It was a natural transition to character roles, but one which she achieved with particular conviction and good humour, proving herself in the process, more durable and reliable than many a more prominent performer. Among her more notable films of the 1940s were *Cry Havoc*, *A Tree Grows in Brooklyn* (in which she was directed by Elia Kazan) and *Portrait of a Lady*.

LORD CASTLE

Lord Castle, husband of Mrs Barbara Castle, the former Labour candidate in the by-election in 1953 but the Tories held the seat. Several times he was short-listed for good constituencies but he was always unlucky.

He had to console himself with local government and he became a highly entertaining best-seller, *Centre Stage*, in the form of a very slightly disguised autobiographical novel. She also worked almost to the last, and was to be seen only last year in *Grease*, after nearly 50 years in films. She did not change very much throughout that time, she was usually called on to play Joan Blondell, and did, if of course superlatively. The wisecracking Joan Blondell role was a regular part of the classic Hollywood film product, and it was never possible to accept substitutes in place of the genuine article.

There were so many broken homes, where lonely people were trying to do double duty as father and mother Christians, he said, should do all they could to try to help in the circumstances. "And let us do a bit of pretty straightforward thinking as to why so many marriages break down with dire consequences for the children," he said. "Divorce laws need a good deal of tightening up. Are not many young people getting married for too young?"

"Can we do something to arrest the spread of an attitude to marriage which at least seems to be that the man is the head of the home and the register office," he asked.

"And let us do a bit of pretty straightforward thinking as to why so many marriages break down with dire consequences for the children," he said. "Divorce laws need a good deal of tightening up. Are not many young people getting married for too young?"

Dr Coggan said he would like his last Christmas message to be his last. Christians seem to be

more willing to see that the homes where young people grew up were strong Christian homes,

something like the home in Nazareth where Jesus spent his early years and from whence he went to minister to a needy world.

Centenary appeal by Friends of St Thomas's

By a Staff Reporter

Appointments

The Revd Canon G. J. Hindson, senior chaplain, Sheffield Industrial mission to be director of Education and Community Services, Birmingham Diocese.

The Rev A. Knight, assistant curate at Swindon, deacon at Allerton, diocese of Bath and Wells.

The Rev L. A. Clegg, vicar of Paddington, rector of St John's, Paddington, and chaplain to the Bath and Wells diocesan mission to the deaf.

The Revd Canon G. H. Wood, deacon of St Andrew's Cheltenham Wood, deacon of St. Paul's, Malvern, deacon of Worcester, deacon of Wakefield, deacon of St Helens, D. P. R. Shattock, rector of Round Green, vicar of St. Peter's, Bishop's Stortford, vicar of All Saints with St Peter, Bishop's Stortford.

The Rev R. E. Ecclestone, curate of Southgate, Vicar of St. John's, Chipping Barnet, Vicar of St. Paul's, Chipping Barnet, Vicar of St. Nicholas, Redford, same diocese.

The Rev G. Jenkins, vicar of Churchham with Baileyston, deacon of Forest North, same diocese.

The Rev J. Wilcox, priest-in-charge of Ellington with Grafton, deacon of St. John's, Grafton, same diocese.

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NEW BOOKS

The test and taste of time

A on Record
ed by Alan Blyth
chinson £9.95

le who follow singing, it
ular those who go regu-
to the opera, are among
most extravagant subjects
and opinionated in the
1 People who write about
re often little bettering
my highlights in 1979
been John Cox's produc-
of *La fedeita premiata*,
Mitrichson's deeply move-
rism and Régine Crespin's
recital at Wigmore
none of which escaped
ism of a peculiarly
n, even vicious kind. Well,
the first thing to be well-
in Alan Blyth's collection
of pieces by critics who
for *Opera* magazine is that
are almost all judiciously
lled and clear in the

won't say that over the
of 650 pages the chalk
squeak furiously across
from time to time, nor
he limited adjectival vocab-
of operatic reviewing—
eloquent, lyrical, stern,
personable, sonorous,
etc.—does not go thin at
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dgment is Sachsen's other
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cord is, after all, planned
reference book which
stand the test, and taste,
1.

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ly is to take the phone
e book for a month and
t against those perform-
one loves and knows and
estigate the hundreds of
and records from cym-
quad which it unearth-
which one has never.
Among many of the late-
placed high the prof-
Reynaldo Hahn singing
ura amorosa" from *Cosi*
ite, of discovering Meta

Seinemeyer (1895-1929), the
Berlin soprano singled out by
Lord Harewood, John Steane
and Mr Blyth himself for her
exceptional interpretation of
Jas Verdi, of hearing, one day
Knappausch's "private" Tri-
radio *Fantastico*, the same year,
privately issued, recorded by
Vittorio Gui, with Callas, Coss-
toff, Africa Baldelli, and
Rolando Panerai, three favour-
te singers (Baldelli I don't
know). The alternative is to
browse very thoroughly indeed
and make many spot checks
throughout, which is what I
have done.

My first check was on
Cavaria's few operas; they are
so difficult to bring off com-
pletely or so controversial in
performance, and because I
once played my *Conchita*
Supervia records to a friend
who was swiftly reduced to
hysterical giggling and the
opinion that she sounded like
a cross between Minnie Mouse
and Snow White. (And Minnie
Mouse didn't even sing.) Morti-
ni, I play Supervia away and
have hardly played her since.
I knew when he meant about
Snow. But nowadays I
hope I should have been as
subjective and opinionated as
everyone else and stuck to my
gut. Here is Rodney Milnes
on the subject:

I find her singing too self-
consciously prima-donnaish and
her characteristic tight vibrato
too unconvincing. But her
musicianship and interpretation
are undeniably good. Supervia was so
positive and forceful an artist that
reactions to her, as to Callas,
must be highly subjective, and
I will not agree with mine.
He deplores the gratuitous
ostentatious and "off-the-wall"
in the *Chanson Bohème* (I'd forgotten
about those) and finds her
generally carping-chewing ap-
proach hard to take, but he is
perfectly fair, and his tone is
typical of the book as a whole.
Furthermore, with 22 contribu-
tors — among them William

Michael Ratcliffe

will always be supreme stylists
like Bergonzi and Windgassen
whose stagecraft is such that
they should generally be heard
and not seen.

Opera on Record is expanded
from articles that have appeared
in *Opera* for many years. It is
marvellously comprehensive—
Mr Blyth's own essay on the
Ring nearly 50 pages long, is
one of the most absorbing
things in it and set me listening
to Friedrich Schorr in *Rheingold*—but I was little dis-
pointed by the rather received
definition of the repertory it
offers. Mr Blyth seems to have
chosen the 50 or so to most
popular operas, and presumably
he knows what they are, but even
if we allow him the editorial indulgence to leave out
Mozart's Entführung and put
Werther in, the 20th century
representation is a little wilful,
and the *bel canto* one than.

My impression is that her
reputation rose from the
moment she effectively stopped
singing because only then did
we realize exactly what we had
lost: a 19th century tragediane
unique to our time (yet
how stunning her *Rosina* in
Rossini's *Barberie*, acclaimed
here by Richard Osborne, like-
wise the spring-heeled conducting
of Alceo Galli with no
overblown virtuosity in sight). At
least one dramatic masterpiece
has never been adequately per-
formed, since she retired.
Andrew Porter believes Callas
was nearer to Bellini's *Norma*
than any singer on record except
Lilli Lehmann, and memor-
ably quotes Lehmann's words:
"Tell me, is it somnambulistic?"

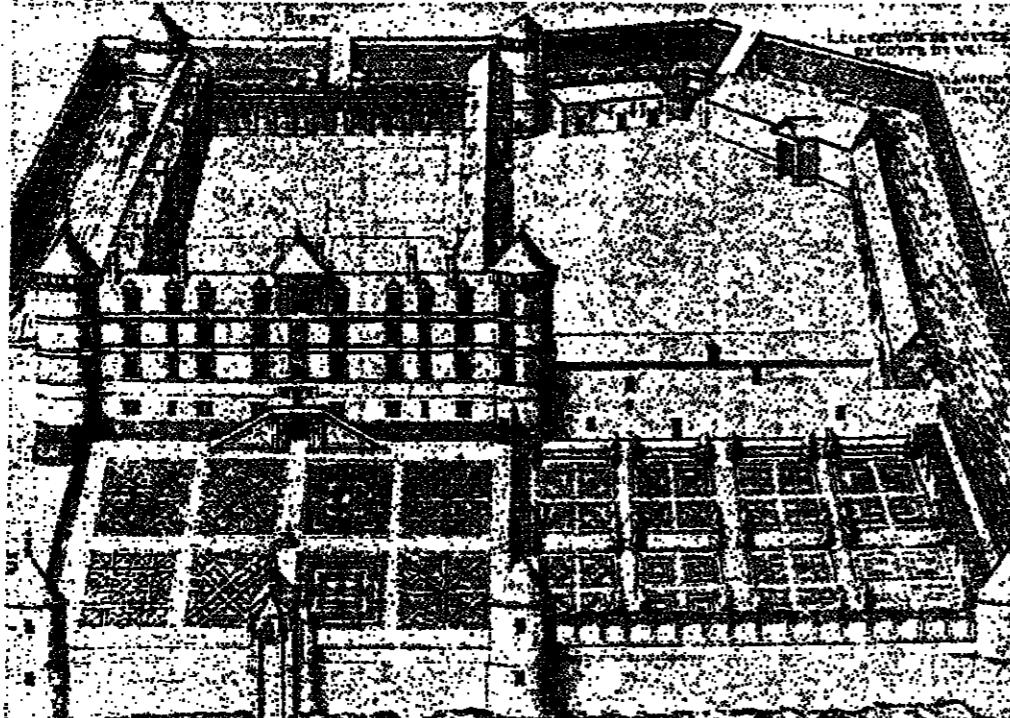
And if *Heldrada* is not what
is it? *The Merry Widow?* *Salone*?
Elektra is squashed into
one article by Alan Jefferson
whose coverage of Solti's re-
cordings—the *Elektra*, surely
a milestone of opera on record—
is confined to one small para-
graph each end wholly inade-
quate. We have *Pelleas*, the
critics' favourite opera, but
hardly a "popular" piece, but
no *Ariadne auf Naxos* or *Franz*
otze Schatz, and *Peter Grimes* (rightly), but neither
Wozzeck nor *Götter*. What seems
to me something of a charlatan
is the *Die Fledermaus* (what
I feel an overcooked and subjective attack coming on).
Mr Blyth has basically got
it right first time, and I am not
asking for anything different;
only for more of the same.

Everything in the garden

inciples of Gardening
igh Johnson
ell Beale, £16.95)
Garden 1900-1800
ll Howard Adams
r Press, £10 until end of
r)

are two books as dif-
as the herbaceous
and the perspectival
d's. Hugh Johnson's
ook, consisting of
ly one hundred and
two essays on all aspects
science, practice and
of the gardener's art,
to look at ferns and
its enormous ambition
readable and learn-
William Howard Adams's
scholarly architectural
for the general reader,
narrates the develop-
of French garden
first, Jules, from its
ben refined and control-
André Le Nôtre's Carte-
ométries, with those
ns finally surrendering
polygot, *anglo-chinois*,
sue taste by 1800.

Principles of Gardening
is one of the author's
actical needs as a "re-
new gardener". But the
ne he may lack in the
he suggests, can be
ated by what he knows
braries. For an author's
"to be an outsider with
nate interest and con-
is aim is to weigh the
clarify the objectives,
the physical facts
the convention and tra-
He looks to the his-
plants and their dis-
classifications and
lature, as much as to
ould be done around
ire or in paving shed
impost heap. The science
light, the chemistry of
e management of green-
and the control of pests
sidered in "principle"
losing sight of the
There is an excellent



The gardens at Bury, 1511-1524

serious business

Anthology 1864-1900
by Benny Green
(Maid & Jane's)

Nottinghamshire played at Lord's in 1870, opened its account of match as follows: "A able celebrity will ever to this match, through al accident to Summers, death resulted from a bowled by Flans in the innings of Nottingham. The wickets were excell- ed the set mishap unl y regretted". A cricket, a serious s, and so is cricket. It is good to know he groundsmen had done it, and that poor Sum- end was not marked by spontaneous cheering. It is famous for reporting sensational events in its prose, and once the of Summers's death is no further reference incident is made. The r properly confines to a detailed account actual cricket. Accuracy must not be sac- however, so the t closes." Nottingham won this memorable nominally by two, really by one wicket. he stricken professional's own epitaph in the sheet of the second in- "Summers . . . hurt nt) . . . O." Hurt, yes, but. A professional to the tale, and a thousand comes from an article Wistens from 1864 to edited by Benny Green,

Here is the Sydney riot of 1879, when a furious Aussie took a whip to Lord Harris, the visiting English captain . . . beat that. Little is here the quaint barbarism of the Boston Red Sox playing baseball at Lord's, though Wistens calls them "Boston (red stockings)". Naturally.

Clearly the early days of cricket were marked by experimentation. We make, for instance, Packer look like a traditionalist. When England played in New Zealand in 1864 a match was arranged between E. M. Grace and one G. Tarrant (The Two) against . . . The Otago Eleven. Grace and Tarrant were dismissed for 8, but held a one run lead on first innings. Tarrant bowling out all 11 New Zealanders for 7. In their second innings The Two scored 16, but then Wistens simply notes: "The Eleven did not play their second innings. Well, I suppose failing a target of 18 would be enough to discourage anyone."

Nor did the terrible winter of 1878-79 freeze the cricket genius. Several games were played on ice, till this too became old hat. The crazy craze reached its peak on Sept. 9, 1879, when a match was played "by moonlight on the ice" in Windsor Home Park . . .

"The game" (says the chronicler) "caused no end of amazement owing to the difficulties encountered by the players while bowling, running, and fielding. I believe you Wistens, I believe you."

John Graham

In the New Year A. M. Quinton will review a book of essays Ayer and his replies; Sir John Hale will review The Londoner's General; Sir William Hale will review The Londoner's General; and there will be a page of the latest paperbacks.

Hic et ubique

The Place-names of Roman Britain
By A. L. F. Rivet and Colin Smith
(Batsford, £50).

Britain is strewn with interesting names which tell us much about the past. How many people would realize that Duxbury is a corruption of *densis* (remote places where *hermis* lived), or *Pawsey* of *basilica* (church)? Who today would recognize that Portobello was so called to commemorate Admiral Vernon's victory at Darien in 1739 or Patna was so named by an Indian Nebud. The border village that has given its name to one of John Buchan's most attractive heroes, Lamancha, was captured by Admiral A. C. Cochrane in 1756 after his experiences in South America.

When the Romans were here they created a very large number of new towns because their basic policy was to urbanize Britain and to link the towns with an efficient system of roads. The names of these towns are preserved in literary texts and on inscriptions. The curious fact which emerges from this fine book is how few of those names survived. York, Chester, Ephesus, Chichester, Leicester, Ravenna, and so on, despite the preservation of the knowledge of Roman settlements in the characteristic ending—*-chester* (*castra*), as in Winchester, Colchester, or Canterbury, the Latin names very rarely continued. A few such as London and Lincoln, and the rivers Tay and Clyde, retain their Roman origins and even these are pre-Roman names. The reason for this is not wholly clear. It may in fact be that the native language was never

written. Anything that had to be written was written in Latin so that Britons who wanted to write obscene graffiti or formal documents had to write them in Latin but would never

taking advantage of much recent research; it is (surprisingly) the only modern English book on this topic.

It misses the point of the author's endeavour to mingle gardenesque with historical approaches; one caption which does is wrong, for the John Hopkins Hospital, whatever its other claims to fame, does not also boast the garden on page 72. The "Dictionary" at the end has a few mistakes, some rather arbitrary entries and, like the list of reading, is patchy and out of date.

The size of Adams's illustrations as well as their definition also leave something to be desired, as do the spellings of some Italian names; captions are irritatingly located at the end of chapters. Nevertheless, this is a most welcome survey of French garden history, a "most dismal and thankless spot".

R. M. Ogilvie

How Glasgow is trying to clean up the Gorbals image

Social Focus



Rehabilitated houses: the result is often astonishing.

are further limited by cuts in public spending?

The Director of Housing for Glasgow Corporation included social amenities and commercial facilities. Due to the reluctance of private interests to become involved, the inheritance of the 1890 corporation resolution excluding pubs from corporation property and the combination of public and government pressure, these provisions were postponed.

The new strategy will be aimed away from building towards good management. "The value of our housing stock puts us in the same league as ICI. It is a multi-million pound asset which must be protected", Mr Flockhart declared.

The council will put a heavy accent on security systems to prevent easy access to tenements. Tenants will be involved more closely in the improvement of property. A grant scheme of up to £150 will within limits leave the choice of how the money is spent to the tenant. Provided the work is up to standard. The famous 31-storey Red Road flats are likely to have a change of use from families to hostel or student accommodation or homes for single folk. Suits for executives were even within the scope of Mr Flockhart's optimism.

Sales to the private sector, anathema still to the Labour group, are being contemplated. The shortage of private housing is aiding the drift of population away from Glasgow and moves are in hand to release land and encourage private building. Some 20 schemes are under way. The sale of council houses in certain categories is now council policy with the council making direct blocks wind and water tight and connected to main services. These bare serviceable shells could raise useful revenue and allow first-time buyers a step on the private housing ladder.

The Labour Group objects strongly to any wider sale of council property. "We know precisely which property would go first, and what would be left for council tenants. The last thing we want is for them to become identified very firmly as second-class homes", Baillie Kernaghan said. That thought would raise a bleak smile in Easterhouse.

Ronald Faux

development and research. Technology represents the police's one short-term hope of getting on top of the increase in crime; but there is a cost to be paid in weakening personal contact with the public. Policemen would benefit by wearing personal name-badges, which would both help to humanize them to the public and at the same time emphasize their individual accountability for their actions. Wherever possible, officers should live in the neighbourhood where they work, and arrange regular meetings with the people of their community to discuss local problems and the possible solutions.

In democracy every policeman (and especially an unarmed one) knows that the law can only be kept with the public's positive support and help. Self-policing—whether on the part of the community or of the individual—remains the ideal of an open society.

Ben Whitaker
Author of *The Police in Society* (Eyre-Methuen, £9.95)

A gap which must be bridged

This year sees the 150th anniversary of the police in Britain remain at least 10,000 men under strength. Most urgently, Northern Ireland is more than 2,000 below its real requirements.

If the Metropolitan London force still needs to be increased by 7,000, the greatest critical strain at present falls on the cities' Criminal Investigation Department, where despite some men working more than 70 hours a week, the success rate has fallen from 30 per cent in the past five years.

In present conditions, it cannot be a sensible allocation of national resources for rural areas to increase their already full establishments while most of the larger urban forces remain seriously understaffed and overworked. Recruitment, at least, should be nationally organized; at present the very districts which most need policemen find it hardest to enlist them—thus making the posts even more over-subscribed and less attractive. It is difficult to see why the provision of basic essential services such as the fire service should be deployed nationally according to actual needs.

We want them to be our fellow members of society, yet not to share its prejudices and corruption. We pay lip-service to cooperation, but obstructive informers may ask for justice to be exacted. In armed conflict, the police should be independent of the military; in civil disorders, they should be impartial and non-partisan.

In present conditions, it is not easy to see how the police can be effective in maintaining the rule of law. They must be given the power to make arrests without a warrant, to search premises without a warrant, and to seize evidence without a warrant.

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It is not easy to see how the police can be effective in maintaining the rule of law. They must be given the power to make

PORT

icket

England flutter to victory over the rockets

John Woodcock
as Correspondent
ey, 26.
England's supporters were made
her agonies of suspense were
waving as their middle bate
and their best to throw away
World Series match against
als. Needing 180 to win in
England, through Boy-
Willey and Gooch, reached
stare Willey was sent out
were still 12 overs later, yet
not until the first ball of
multitude over that England
led home, by when, four
wickets had fallen.

Tinling in the same rich vein
as been such a revelation to
us here, Boycott was Eng-
landswimmer. He was 86
at the end, having shared
of 111 with the in Willey and then watched
less and no doubt appalled
Randal, Botham, and
fell for 17 runs to a suc-
of bad strokes. Gower's
and all were worse than
Botham's and Bream's not
better. Mercifully Bairstow
and gave Boycott the little
help he needed, but it was
a night of awful anticlimax,
in fact as of dreadful
triumph.

much of England's innings,
not when the wicket
was, the ground sounded
like a battleground than a
field. There being at the
end over the wall, a
y meeting and a fireworks
As rockets exploded above
in his grave, and the
came fluttering from forth
ests, and the motor bikes
aring past, so England's
were expected to concen-
the task in hand. It was
a piece of misfortune
when both Botham and
Gooch coped with it.
England's innings then
one one-day record, with
w eight points from
to West Indies' own
five matches and
four from six. To have
ice of reaching the three-
hand Australia must win
two matches (one
England and one against
and also score at a
rate than they have
eved. They chose to bat
post winning the toss, and
their brilliant innings by
well gave them much of



A big innings calls for a big hand. Bairstow applauds Boycott, whose reply to the fireworks was pyrotechnics of his own.

They made their usual slow
start. When Laike was bowled by
Botham in the tenth over he had
scored only six; when rain stopped
play in the fifteenth over Australia
were 27 for two. The course to
recovery was charted by Greg
Chappell and Hughes, not for
the first time this winter. Hughes
showed the way with a six over
extra cover off Underwood, a
glorious stroke, and a three
through midwicket off Under-
wood, and both Andys and
Hughes was bowled by Willey.
trying to improve off the back
foot, Ian Chappell, to an ear-
splitting reception, came and
played as freely as I have ever

seen him.

England's most expensive mis-
take in the field was at 55 for
when Botham dropped Greg
Chappell off Greg Chappell's
cutting and it was a thick edge.
Randall misfielded with aston-
ishing regularity, for him, and
England's had had more of
Miller's attack looked decidedly
vulnerable.

But Dilley, Botham and Willey
did their stuff, and playing as
it is at the moment, it was great
to England's advantage that the
innings was in its thirty-third
over before Ian Chappell

appeared. In the best Australian
side, on his present batting form,
the odds are that Chappell should
be number three. The opening
England stand is John Emburey,
the middlesex off-spin bowler, will
fly from Melbourne to Brisbane
tomorrow to prepare for England's
first-class match against Queensland
beginning at the Brisbane
cricket ground on Friday.

Emurey, aged 27, has been added
to the England touring party as a
replacement for the stricken all-
rounder, Geoff Miller.

Miller played in the Perth Test
match after an attack of fibrosis
and a strained back. He has been
told to rest from cricket for six
months and further blood tests have
been needed to establish the serious-
ness of his injury.

Emburey was a member of the
MCC team to Australia last sum-
mer, capturing 16 wickets at 19.13
in the last four Tests. He has

been playing with the Melbourne
club St Kilda and was approached
on Tuesday night to join the Eng-
land team, when the gravity of
Miller's lay-off was confirmed.

Emburey has been told he will

by

Scene leads Cheshire national rounds

earlier took some of the
of the traditional Boxing
key-match at Bowdon
Cheshire and Lancashire.
half was played in
rain in which Cheshire
to qualify for the national
the county champion-
nominated by Rank Xerox.

shire, who finished run-
to Yorkshire in the
area earned the right to
to Cheshire, the western
in, the preliminary
Wimington Club on Sun-
y owed much of their
started to struggle. The
undulating game at full
ace of Ays, who was un-
more resolute, stuck.

use, who have seen better
id not find their rhythm
some inspiring work in
e by David Badley whose
John could not play
of injury. Shropshire's
in goal, so did
a deep defense.

with Greene setting up
her attacks and combin-

ing well with Smith and Brodgen,
went into the interval leading by
a goal scored by Wilkinson from
a penalty stroke. It was the usual
story of a scrappy, near goal
game, with the visitors com-
mitted in sheer desperation and
Wilkinson gave Shepherdson no
chance.

Lancashire, however, equalized
after the resumption of play
through Badley who converted his
penalty with a superb finish.
Smith, who has played for
England, put Cheshire in a strong
position with the left by
Brodgen, but in the last few
seconds Badley converted a corner
to reduce the lead.

CHESHIRE: J. Savage, A. Hardman,
S. Owen, E. Singleton, P. Hendren,
P. Whittaker, S. Bowden, J. Brodgen,
LANCASHIRE: S. Shepherdson, D.
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R. Rutter, C. Whalley, J. Campbell,
D. Davies, J. Whittle, S. Bowden,
(Northern Counties).

YORKSHIRE: A. Swaine, A. Hardman,
S. Owen, E. Singleton, P. Hendren,
P. Whittaker, S. Bowden, J. Brodgen,
WILTS: J. Williams, D. Ferguson,
J. Martin, S. Greene, J. A. Jones,
D. Lewis, J. Williams, S. Sweet, J.
Clegg, J. Williams, S. Sweet, G. Little
(Northern Counties).

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R. Rutter,

Stock Exchange Prices

Quiet trading

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Dec 10. Dealings End Today. Contango Day, Dec 28. Settlement Day, Jan 7.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

PERSONAL CHOICE

k Ford in Jack Rosenthal's play *The Knowledge* (ITV,

as it is, in a land of mountains (albeit somewhat to north), Harlech Television which provides independent television programmes to Wales and the West, knows all about, and can make good films about peaks, and has sent them up and down them to get the material, which has won company much praise and many prizes at international fairs. I have seen all of Harlech's high-rise films including a superb account of the descent of Everest in a came of all as and they have caused my heart to miss a beat more times than I care to remember. Everest Unmasked (ITV, 2.00) makes best aches just to think of it. It is the story of the first ascent by two men who were not using oxygen, Italian Reinhold Messner and the Austrian Peter Habeler. They so easily have killed themselves. Perhaps you ought not to too heavy a laugh before you watch it, which of course you will.

ee that for today's edition of the movie magazine *Screen* (ITV, 4.15), its presenter Chris Kelly went to the wood exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum in London. I only hope that, in half an hour, he can carry something imagination that has gone into this survey of the work of Hollywood's finest art directors and the sense of comment you experience as you walk past Kong's first (girl sed, minus shoe), under William Holden's dressing body, through the black-and-white 1930s wonderland of Astaire and Rogers and into the bar which you would swear Bogart and Ward has just quit.

orrow's *World* (BBC 1, 6.30) looks backwards as well as forwards tonight. Few serious programmes have resisted the action to sum up the past decade. And, indeed, it is a simple and cheap way to use up old material. But I doubt very much was the reason that motivated *Tomorrow's World*. What its unique position is that, having devoted all its time to looking into the future, it can now examine the success or otherwise of its prognostications.

n Hamilton, a writer for "The Times", has already done this for newspaper a graphic account of the Bay Bridge. To his pen he has now added his voice, and you can hear him telling the story of that awful night in December exactly as it was (Radio 1, 1.05). When I tell you that Levin is the character of the Radio 3 play *Pawn Takes Pawn*, by Laskowitz, you must not assume that another "Peter for Times" is getting a airing out of radio tonight. That Levin, a chess player of repute, played tonight by Alan Alda, cannot, surely, be coincidental; that the item which directly follows the play is the suite from Bliss's ballet *matte*.

THE SYMBOLS MEAN: + STEREO; * BLACK AND WHITE; PEAT.

pointments Vacant

GENERAL VACANCIES

Norwegian Caribbean Lines



Owning the Klostergrat, Norwegian Caribbean Lines is one of the main shipping companies in the Atlantic. The market has grown considerably in recent years, and the company now operates 4 cruise ships of high international standard, out of Miami.

To expand its activities, the company has bought the former s/s France, the largest passenger ship in the world. After rebuilding, the ship will be put into traffic under the name of s/s Norway in April 1980. To take care of the entire hotel operation onboard we are seeking a top qualified

Hotel Director
s/s Norway

The ship has 950 cabins, and will accommodate 2,400 cruise passengers, mostly Americans. Based in Miami, the ship will mainly cruise in the Caribbean. The Hotel Director is a member of the ship's management, reporting directly to the Captain, and is responsible for the hotel activities onboard. The total number of staff is nearly 700. Applicants should have the following qualifications:

- degree in hotel management.
- a background from high-level management in the international and American hotel business.
- experience in accounting and controlling.
- pleasant manners, and a motivating attitude.
- besides fluent English speaking and writing, a good knowledge of the Spanish and German languages is preferable.

To match this we offer one of the most interesting positions in the business. A demanding challenge in a highly professional environment onboard the largest passenger ship in the world. Salary and benefits will be of Scandinavian standards. Date of employment not later than April 1, 1980. Please send your applications and curriculum vitae to:



Captain Thorbjørn Haage
s/s Norway
c/o D. Oltmann
Gatehouse 2 - 2850 Bremerhaven
Nordfriesland - Germany

S/S NORWAY M/S STARWARD M/S SOUTHWARD M/S SKYWARD M/S SUNWARD

First Fleet of the Caribbean

OCEAN OF ST. EDMUNDSBURY
AND IPSWICH

Applications are invited for the post of

DIOCESAN SECRETARY

at which includes the Secretariate of the Board of Finance and the Diocesan Office. Applications are invited for the post of Diocesan Secretary and will be considered by the Board of Finance's Committee on Finance. The salary will be £1,000 per annum plus £100 per annum for expenses. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary, Bishop's House, Park Road, Ipswich. The date for the receipt of applications is 20 January 1980.

APPOINTMENTS VACANT
ALSO ON PAGE 18

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Daville

TELEVISION

BBC 1

9.45 am *Womps*: Gay Soper tells the story (r).
10.00 *What-a-Mess*: Frank Muir tells another story about his pet dog. The title: A Fish?
4.25 *Jackson*: Richard Briers reads Rosemary Harris's St George for Lucky England.
4.40 *The All Star Record Breakers*: Twenty-five TV programme presenters in a special Christmas show. Roy Castle-Norris McWhirter weekly series: They include John Craven and Noel Edmunds. Every year there is a new theme.
10.55 *Magic Roundabout*: The team of Peter Purves. Of course, it is a first-time experience for a new generation (r).
11.00 *Greatest Heroes of the Bible*: Two more films in this American-made series. The story of Moses (Mervyn Johns, Melvyn and Daniel in Love), Dan (with Robert Vaughn and Neitha Pfeffer).
11.45 *Double Dribble Riddle* (r).
10.30 *Why Don't You...?*: A programme for children by children.
12.00 *Magie Roundabout*: The team of Peter Purves. Of course, it is a first-time experience for a new generation (r).
12.15 *News with Richard Baker*.
1.30 *Play School*: Nola Rose is today's guest.
1.45 *Deputy Dawg*: cartoon. Noise Annoys (r).
2.25 *Jackson*: Richard Briers reads Rosemary Harris's St George for Lucky England.
4.40 *The All Star Record Breakers*: Twenty-five TV programme presenters in a special Christmas show. Roy Castle-Norris McWhirter weekly series: They include John Craven and Noel Edmunds. Every year there is a new theme.
5.35 *From the Engines*: The story of steam (r).
5.40 *News with Richard Baker*.
5.50 *Tom and Jerry*: cartoon: Tall Tom and Jerry from the 1.15. 4.25-2.20. From Leopoldstown we see the 2.05. *The Swings Hurdle*: Sports round-up at 3.35.
7.35 *Hugo the Hippo*: Full-length cartoon about a big swim. With the singing voices of Marie

Osmond, Jimmy Osmond and Burl Ives.
8.30 *Play School*: Nola Rose is today's guest.
9.45 *Deputy Dawg*: cartoon. Noise Annoys (r).
10.05 *Jackson*: Richard Briers reads Rosemary Harris's St George for Lucky England.
11.00 *Play School*: Twenty-five TV programme presenters in a special Christmas show. Roy Castle-Norris McWhirter weekly series: They include John Craven and Noel Edmunds. Every year there is a new theme.
12.00 *News with Richard Baker*.
1.30 *Fawlty Towers*: Basil suspect his guests have smuggled a pretty girl into his room (r).
1.45 *Prime Time*: Man for All Seasons (1966). Very distinguished version of Robert Bolt's play about Thomas More and his martyrdom. One feels that this is how it must have been. The play is superb. If you see Paul Scofield's Chancellor, the more you admire the depth of his understanding of the role.
2.15 *Weather*.
2.02 *Woman's Hour*.
2.15 *News with Mother*: The Plum That Gave Away, pantomime.
3.15 *Play: A Place to Hide*, by Howard Curtis.
4.15 *A Country Christmas*.
5.00 *Horror Bound*.
5.15 *Weather*.
6.00 *News*.
6.30 *Lord Peter Wimsey* (series) Stig of the Joneses (3).
7.05 *The Archers*.
7.30 *Music for Verse*.
7.45 *Messiah*: by Handel, Pt 1.†
8.00 *News*.
8.30 *Play: Pygmalion*.
9.15 *The Wizard*: A happy man by Chekhov.
11.00 *A Book at Bedtime*: A Happy Man, by Chekhov.
11.15 *Moondance on Trees*.
12.15 *Weather*.

BBC 2

7.10 *News*: with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.
7.30 *Play School*: same as BBC 1, 3.35. Closedown at 11.25.
7.55 pm *Film*: *The Blue Max* (1956). First World War drama about the German air force and especially on Tyre (George Peppard). Gisela, too, for the flying boots. Spectacular dog-fights, good sense of period, poor dialogue. The title, by the way, is the name of a medal for gallantry.
8.00 *Playhouse*: Highlights from a glorious show, presented in English, by the Chinese Singing Peking Opera Troupe. Comedy, mime, dancing and acrobatics.

THAMES

(Gerald Harper) is aiding and abetting his wife's suicide.
2.00 *Everest Unmasked*: Film record of how two men, without oxygen, conquered Everest. It had never been done before (see Personal Choice).
3.00 *Charley's Aunt*: Eric Sykes and Jimmy Edwards in Mr Sykes' adaptation of Brandon Thomas's hilarious stage play (r).
4.15 *Clapperboard*: A tour round the industry devised Hollywood exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum (see Personal Choice).
4.45 *The Best Gymnasts in the World*: Highlights from the Coca Cola International, from Wembley Arena.
5.45 News. 6.00 *Thames News*.
6.20 *Crossroads*: Two important conversations.
6.45 *Film Wanted*: The Sundance Woman (1976). What happened to Eta Place, the school teacher, after Bill Cassidy and the Son of Sam were riddled to death by bullets in the famous movie. A

made-for-TV production, with Katherine Ross who played Eta in the Paul Newman-Robert Redford film.
8.30 *Christmas at Robin's Nest*: Not such a quiet Yuletide for the bistro couple.
9.00 *The Knowledge*: Comedy-drama by Jack Rosenthal, who wrote Barnetvah Boy and Spend Spend. Spend. It's about four trainee taxi drivers who have to learn about London on their driving tests. Starring Eddie Jordan, Lynn Seymour, David Ryall and Michael Elphick, with Nigel Hawthorne as the examiner.
10.45 News.
11.00 *Film*: *Duel*. Terrific, frightening action drama about a story that tries to kill a private car. The work of Steven Spielberg who made jaws and Close Encounters. Recommended.
12.45 am *Christmas Pie*: The one word which, according to children from St Stephen's Junior School, Lambeth, makes Christmas what it is—or should be.

ITV

As Thames except: 10.20 am *Cartoon*. 10.30 pm *Great Adventure*. 10.35 pm *Christmas Marim*. 1.20 pm *Human Rights Day Concert*. 12.00 pm *Double Feature*.

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